The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLII. THURSDAY JUNE 14, 1883—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

'S BEST FRIEND."

Three Hundred of Him at ench Show at Battery D. Armory.

eets on Velvet Cushions, Enetters, and Ten-Thousand-Dollar Dogs.

rison Concludes the Opening Ad- Expressing a Preference for "Tarriers."

national Bench Show of Dogs was pened yesterday morning in Batmory, on the Lake Front, the formal ng postponed until evening. The who had been engaged in construcnels and ring finished their work beers opened, and when the public were re were few empty kennels. These pied today, when about 300 dogs of ill be on exhibition, from all parts of The arrangements are admirable, dants understand their duties, ll-arranged catalog furnishes inconcerning every dog on exuring the morning and afternoon people were present, and all were ased with the show. Well-known a declare it to be a very superior ex- to favorite animals. It is a novelty and will no doubt be as well patron- various other shows along the Lakeides the dogs there are exhibits of ales, fine shotguns and rifles, and ous sporting goods, and altogether the ell worth a visit. It closes Friday nd the doors will be open day and till that time.

THE MASTIFFS.

nels along the north side of the the mastiffs, St. Bernards, Newgreyhounds, and deerhounds. In arles H. Mason's large mastiff, Nevicentre of attraction. He is a great animal, for sale for $1,000, and is th receiving thirty-five prizes. He es from Yonkers, N. Y. Garth, sa- mastiffs, is a fine animal. Further Ben Bullwinkle's Nelson, a large brin- who took second prize at the London son is decked out with an elaborate d attracts a good deal of attention. is another entry. Under a red, blue canopy further along the row is ange, tawny and white St. Bernard J. Hawelka, of the Lake Shore is a beauty. For avoirdupois in the Bernards Frank, the property of H. of this city, has the call. The celefoundland Mayor of Illinois, winner st prizes in England, is in kennel No. owned by Charles H. Mason, of Yonksale for $500, and is a noble-looking aryl Young, of this city, enters You graceful greyhound, and values $500. He is a very intelligent animal. G. G. Gerrish enters Edward W. Sawyer Lady, two handhound bitches. Both are Chicago en- received many admiring visitors. ue-gray deerhound, is entered by Dr. el, of Indianapolis, and is valued at Lorna is entered at the same price. retty dogs.

THE PETS.

of cages at the east end of the room ts, and many stopped to admire the erriers, pugs, and spaniels. Mrs. Es- e, of Philadelphia, enters George, a black pug, winner of many prizes. ason exhibits a $500 pug. Musjid is g, owned by Mrs. M. Graham, London land. A pug so fat she can hardly ntered by Harry L. Goodman, of Au- A pretty imported pug, Pet, is owned by m Thomas Waitby, of Yorkshire, Enis for sale. The cage that attracted the ention was occupied by a litter of five pug puppies, full of life and play, owned by Mr. Goodman and are the his bitch referred to above. They d for $50 each. Upon two satin cush- ennel No. 252 is a pug puppy named ned by George H. Tously, of Burling- nd a companion named Poker. The of the toy terriers attracted considerson too. A 7-months-old black-and- d by C. A. Daniels, of this city, occ peted kennel decorated with plaques, etc., and rests upon a velvet cushion. amaliest dog in the show, is finely is valued at $500. His mistress keeps eye upon him and attends to his t. J. F. Scholes, of Toronto, has on a rough-haired, sandy little one called a very true King Charles spaniel is A. Giles Lewis, of Hyde Park. She is tan, her name is Jessie, and she is $250. Among the poodles J. H. Whitehis city, enters Captain, a pure white oodle, very pretty. A very rare little Bulldog, imported from Mexico, is by F. S. Peabody, of this city. D. C. of Chicago, enters two lively little riers, Nobby and Blue Bell, who destre the acquaintance of all who call on

ENGLISH SETTERS.

ow of fine English setters is very at- to sportsmen. J. H. Whitman of Chi- a fine one in Snowflake, a pure white roughly broken, which is ticketed $150. Alice, a black, white, and tan, is the of A. C. Woodell of Topeka, Kas. She at $500. C. A. Stone, of the Forest Club, London, Ont., enters his blue Belton setter, Forest Fly, with a fine litter of pups. e Excelsior Irish Water Spaniel Kennel, ee. comes Mike, a liver-colored dog ears, and Swan, a liver-colored bitch ours. In this class are Storm, owned by per of Milwaukee, and Young Barney, Charles A. Gay of Lyons, Ia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

s H. Terry, of New York City, enters able, and white collie Robin Adair, a ner and a handsome animal. Charles enters his gray bulldog Romulus, the f eleven prizes in England and several untry. He is valued at $500. F. Weiss, y, enters Decker, a fine imported bull. liver-colored Bedlington terrier, is Thomas Metford, of Brooklyn. He is e-dog and is a pet in the Brooklyn partment. There is a fine dis- f silk or rough-haired ter- hn H. Naylor, of Chicago enters harlie, D. O'Shea, of London, Ont., su- r, and J. T. Scholes, of Toronto, Ont., ndy. Mrs. Henry Kisteman, of Chi- ters Bero, a blue-and-tan Yorkshire Miro, the great Lapland deerhound, by the Duke Alexis to the owner, G. the Chicago artist, is a big attraction. ued at $10,000. Frederick I. Weeks, owns a fine Elmer hound called Hans. s from Saxony, whence he was import- owner. These are the most notable e kennels. Dido II., a very fine one, sketched in her kennel by a Chicago t. Dido has a regular special attend-

J. H. Whitman, of this city, will put on n six spaniels that have won prizes. phies will be exhibited with them. The p up a continual barking, from the p of the terrier to the deep bark of the and the commotion is deafening.

AWARD OF PRIZES.

ards of prizes will begin today, when us rings will be judged by the follow- es: James Mortimer, of New York City, iffs, St. Bernards, Newfoundlands, Fox oollies, bull dogs, bull terriers, black- Carriers, Dandie Dinmont terriers, Red- terriers, Skye terriers, hard-haired erriers, silk or rough-haired terriers, riers, Yorkshire terriers, pugs, toy ter- d Dodder; John W. Munson, of St. r English setters, Irish setters, black- Gordon setters, and pointers: James F. Toronto, Ont., for greyhounds, deer- Irish water spaniels, field and cocker fox hounds, Beagles, Dachshunds, and arles spaniels, and the miscellaneous

FORMAL OPENING.

bench show was formally opened last by Mayor Harrison, who spoke to an e of fully 800 ladies and gentlemen. Dr. troduced him, and the Mayor expressed sure at being present, this being the show he had ever attended. He re- to the noble traits of "man's best and urged that more attention be given abject of breeding dogs and improving aracter. He closed by saying that if any a little Scotch terrier he should be glad ve the animal as a present. Having good speech, he thought he deserved a ppause.]

ttendance last night was very gratifying anagement, but it was not larger than ita of the show deserved.

SHOT BY A CONSTABLE.

VILLE, Tenn., June 12.—[Special.]—C. , proprietor of a small restaurant, was dangerously wounded by Constable id, colored, this afternoon. McDonald tting in the restaurant, was guilty of conduct, whereupon Mrs. Binetsch is- her husband, who ordered McDonald to and not return again. McDonald pushed netsch aside, and her husband repeated r. McDonald then struck Binetsch with cane, and the two continued fighting ey reached the sidewalk, when McDon- e revolves and shot Binetsch in the eat directly above the heart. Binetsch McDonald fled, closely pursued by a The wounded man received medical at- , and will likely recover. McDonald was d after a long chase and placed in jail. r created a great deal of excitement, feeling against McDonald is very strong. shooting is regarded as unprovoked. n is a German, and a much respected

MUCH CIRCUS FOR THE MONEY.

on Post (Dem.).]—Mr. Hendricks and Mr. aid under one canvas is too much of a ing. They ought to come to some under- g similar to that existing between Adam ugh and P. T. Barnum.

11½

Cents per yard will be the price of the cheapest Carpet sold during our

CLEARING SALE OF Carpets,

Commencing this morning at 9 a. m. at the

BEE-HIVE

174 & 176 State-st.

We anticipate an unusual rush today and for some days to come, because

NEVER

Heretofore were Carpets sold as cheap by us or any other house.

We received a large shipmnet of an Eastern manufacturer with positive instructions

TO SELL

At any price and under all circumstances. We are aware that the purpose of this sale will not be accomplished unless we

UNDERSELL EVERYBODY.

Note Our Prices:

Hemp Carpet, per yard.....11½c
Ingrain, full width, per yard.....19c
Ingrain, better grade, per yard.....25c
Ingrain, still better, per yard.....30c
The regular price of this line is 50c per yard.
All-Wool Ingrain, super, per yard.....59c
Fine Tapestry, choice patterns, per yard.....59c
Double Extra Tapestry, per yard.....85c
Best Body Brussels, per yard.....99c
Roquettes, per yard.....$1.39

Prices Guaranteed to be the Very Lowest or Money Refunded.

Coco Matting, for Stores, Offices, Halls, and Stairs, per square yard.....40c
Oilcloth, best quality.....22c per square yard

Window Shades, etc.

Oil Shades, gold bars, per pair.....80c
Hartshorn Spring Rollers.....30c each
Fringe Fixtures.....9c each
Cornice Poles, highly polished and finished, in Black Walnut, Ebony, Mahogany, or Cherry, complete, with rings, etc.....90c each

Lace Curtains.

By the yard and by the pair, at ALL PRICES and QUALITIES.

THURSDAY

Afternoon is known as a big

MILLINERY DAY!

We are prepared, however, to receive our many patrons with simply astonishing bargains.

Look at This Bill for a Hat!

And try to get one like it for less money elsewhere:

Ball (choice of over 50 different styles).....19c
Bunch of Tips (3 Feathers).....49c
Ribbon, 3 yards Ottoman at 11c.....22c
Lining, Trimming, &c.....50c
$1.40

(Fully worth $3.50.)

EXAMINE OUR

$3.75

Plumes in Black and colors, admitted by all to be worth from $5.00 to $6.00 each.

MORGENTHAU, BAULAND & CO.,

174 & 176 STATE-ST.,

(Opposite Palmer House Entrance.)

GENTLEMEN DESIRING PERFECT FITTING

SHIRTS!

Made in the most artistic and desirable manner, and at reasonable prices, should leave orders with

WILSON BROS.,

113 and 115 STATE-ST.

BETHESDA

Mineral Water, carbonated and bottled at the spring, is the most delicious Hard and Table Water in the world. Used everywhere. Sold also in bulk in any quantity desired. Bethesda is the standard remedy for every form of KIDNEY COMPLAINT, DIABETES, INDIGESTION, &c., &c. Send for pamphlet.

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175 Wabash-av., under Palmer House.

TELEPHONE 5402.

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10 CENTS PER GALLON.

Waukesha Mineral Rock Spring Water

is the purest and best ever sold in Chicago. We deliver it in 5-gallon cans at 15 cts per gallon from Clark's express, 62 Washington-st. Orders by postal-card or telephone will be attended to the same day. Always get the best.

C. C. OLIN, Manager.

Waukesha, Wis.

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OF ALL KINDS.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.

Cor. Lake St. & Fifth Av., Chicago.

Be careful to BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.

GAS FIXTURES.

Save money by buying direct from the manufacturer.

JOHN CAIR & CO.

262 and 264 Wabash-av.

Only manufacturers in the West.

HATS.—Spring Styles Gentlemen's Silk, Cassimere, Stiff and Soft Hats, finest qualities, lowest prices, at BARNES' Hat Store, 86 Madison-st. (Tribune Building).

MR.

If you buy Clothing of any one but the "Smoked"

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO.,

You make THE mistake, and we told you so.

MRS.

If you buy a Suit or Overgarment without looking through our slightly-smoked Suit Department for Ladies, you may make THE mistake, we think you will.

MISS,

Don't you miss it this time.

BOYS' CLOTHES never sold as cheap. Not plunder, but nice, new, pretty, stylish goods for a trifle, compared with their usual value.

FURNISHING GOODS. "Well," Ties for 5c; and Coat for 25c. What more can a man want in this world; what will he want in the next, perhaps?

"FIRE," "FIRE," "FIRE" SALE!

AT

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO.'S,

Cor. Madison & Clark-sts.

Insurance Companies Pay the Bill.

THE "MONARCH"

IS TRULY THE KING Of Summer Stoves.

Made with large WARMING CLOSET AND Sliding Lamps.

SEEING IS BELIEVING.

Call, See, and Judge for Yourselves.

TWO SIZES, 3 AND 4 BURNERS.

To meet the demand for low-priced stoves we are selling our two and three burner 1882 pattern at reduced rates.

We make liberal allowances (to residents of Chicago and suburbs) for gas, gasoline, and second-hand oil stoves in exchange. It helps our business to have every one using the best.

THE ADAMS & WESTLAKE MANFG. CO.,

94 State-st., Chicago.

CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT Closing-Out Trustees' Sale OF Real Estate BELONGING TO THE CHICAGO LAND COMPANY, AT Public Auction, THIS DAY, Thursday, June 14, 1883, Commencing at 2 O'Clock p. m., AT THEIR OFFICE, Room 3, 34 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

Men's Underwear, Hosiery, Handkfs, Etc.

No firm in America shows a greater variety of *Men's Furnishing Goods*, or offers greater attractions to close buyers, than

WILSON BROS.

113 & 115 State-st.

Special bargains are being offered in broken lines of Underwear; 20 per cent discount. Inspection invited.

VISIT THE Misfit Clothing Store, 268 State Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

Merchant Tailors' Misfits at one-half original making price.

A Bargain in Lumber.

250,000 feet of good, dry common plank will be sold at the Base-Ball Park, Lake Front, at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

The sale will commence Thursday morning, and will be sold in any quantity to suit purchasers. Sizes range as follows: 2-4 and 2-8 and 2-10 and 2-12, 16 feet long.

L. S. PURSSELL, At Base-Ball Park.

Real Estate and Loans,

REAL ESTATE Bought, Sold, and RENTED on Commission. A large list can always be seen at our office.

LOANS on Real Estate made promptly at current rates, including building loans to responsible parties.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT.

Flats in the Hotel Albany, Southwest corner Clark and Indiana-sts.,

Are now completed. These flats will be heated by steam and contain all modern improvements and conveniences, elevator, etc. Plans may be seen at my office.

JAS. M. GAMBLE, 40 Dearborn-st.

If you wish a CHOICE SUBURBAN HOME, don't fail to see

MORGAN PARK,

where you will find the highest land within 40 minutes' ride from the Court-House, unequaled in Cook County for healthfulness, beauty of scenery, good schools, etc., near stations on the C., R. I. & P. R. R. landing you opposite the new Board of Trade Building; no bridges to cross; we are prepared to offer rare bargains in houses, with fine grounds, on long time and low interest; also houses built to suit.

HOPKINSON & SILVA, 125 Dearborn-st., Agents for the Blue Island Land & Building Co.

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"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

"For water drinkers it is of the utmost importance to have at command a table water of the highest type of purity, agreeable in flavour, exhilarating by reason of its sparkling effervescence, and suitable for daily use as a table luxury; and in home circles, as at public banquets, the APOLLINARIS NATURAL MINERAL WATER has established itself in public and professional favour as possessing these qualities, and I believe its introduction may be recommended and supported as of great value to the cause of temperance and good health."

London, Eng., August 24, 1880. (*Signed*) NORMAN KERR, M. D., F. L. S.

Of all Grocers, Druggists, & Min. Wat. Dealers.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

L. MANASSE, Optician,

88 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

Importer of Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Compasses, Drawing Tools, Transits and Levels, Electrical Batteries, &c.

SIGHT IS PRICELESS. Do not trifle with your eyes, as lost sight never returns. Do not buy Glasses that are not suited to your vision from inexperienced dealers. Superior Lenses and superior facilities combine to give our Spectacles and Eye-Glasses a National reputation.

☞Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS, PANEL PICTURES, ENGRAVINGS, PICTURE FRAMES, ALBUMS, EASELS, ETC., ETC.

The entire stock of the well-known dealer, EDWARD LOVEJOY, At ASSIGNEE'S SALE, at his usual place of business, 88 State-st. FINE GOODS CHEAP. You can buy anything you want, from a single article to the entire stock.

No. 88 State-st. Take Elevator.

WASHINGTON.

The Star-Route Jury Came into Court Yesterday Morning.

One of the Hopeless Men Uttered a Fearful Shriek and Fell to the Floor.

He Was Pronounced by Physicians to Be in Perilous Need of a Drink of Whisky.

The Jury Still Out—Fears that a Verdict Would Now Be Worthless.

No Action Yet Taken to Settle the Fight Between Hesing and Michaelis—Departmental News.

STAR ROUTES.

A HUMILIATING SCENE—DELIRIUM OF A HARD DRINKER, A MEMBER OF THE JURY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—[Special.]—A whisky bottle stands between the star-route jury and its dissolution. When the court adjourned last night few expected that Judge Wylie would be disturbed in his rest before 10 o'clock this morning. The court-room, more orderly under the new Marshal than any District Court-room has been before, presented a fresh appearance at half-past 9, and the first of the defendants, John W. Dorsey, entered soon after. John W. Dorsey is the crushed tragedian of the defense. A tinsmith from Vermont, he has pleaded his trade as a shield and excuse for not knowing the wiles and arts of those about him. A patron of Sunday-schools, he has a sanctimonious air; but there was about his face this morning a weary, anxious look, and the tired eyes showed a loss of sleep. Soon came Vaile, the Missouri farmer, tall and portly, with a smiling face, which would be pronounced a good one, looking like a country parson, and having a cheerful word for all. His face was the sunniest at the defendants' table, and one could never have imagined from the sight of it that, at the former trial, he escaped a cell in the jail by but one vote. Last came Miner, quiet and pale, his dark eyes moving nervously, the air of assurance which he wore at the beginning of the trial gone. There was more of the jail odor about him than about any of the defendants, for the prison doors did turn upon him in the last trial, and he could not be sure but that he alone of the supposed conspirators was this time also to suffer. The swarthy, sallow face of his jail companion at the last trial, Rerdell, was missing, for the rumors of the last trial that he would turn State's evidence have proved to be the realities of this one. Stephen W. Dorsey and Brady were not present. They sat beneath the awning in front of the restaurant which has been their office for a year, waiting with little apparent anxiety for the result. But Mrs. Dorsey and her sister, Mrs. Peck, the widow of the dead defendant, were there, as they always are, and Mrs. Peck, a few moments after, was borne fainting from the room, while Mrs. Dorsey, calm, eager, anxious, a little paler, if possible, and her features somewhat more pinched, remained at herpost of observation almost undisturbed by the unearthly shriek of the juror Vernon. She was less agitated than Bob Ingersoll, who directly led her away as a father would his child.

THE JURY'S ENTRANCE.

The solemn-looking Bailiff had made two trips from the Judge to the jury-room. Judge Wylie said: "Tell the jury to come down. If one man is in doubt as to a point of law, he has as much right to be informed as the twelve have. They came, preceded by the stern and stalwart Bailiff who has taken the place of the giant colored man, Perry Carson. Crane, the foreman of the jury, and the brains of it, entered, looking somewhat jaded from a night's confinement in a hot room. There came directly after him a short, dumpy, fluffy-faced man with puffed-up cheeks and a big brown mustache. There was something about the man's face which called attention to him at the instant. He did not permit that attraction to flag. His eyes rolled wildly about. He suddenly threw his arms high in the air, uttered a shriek which, in the breathless stillness of that court-room, seemed almost superhuman, and fell, striking his head against the table and the floor. There was for a few seconds a scene of the most intense excitement. The Bailiffs shouted for a doctor. The lawyers on both sides acted as volunteer police to keep the surging crowd off the body. Judge Wylie, on the bench, alone seemed calm. A half minute had not elapsed before he called the crowd to order, directed the Bailiffs to remove the fallen juror to the ante-room, placed him in charge of a physician, who sprang over the railing from the audience, and quietly said to the lawyers, who urged that a recess be taken, that he should wait to see what the result might be.

EXCITEMENT IN THE COURT.

Dick Merrick, at whose very feet the juror—Vernon—had fallen, had meanwhile shouted: "Give him some whisky! That's what's the matter with him!" while Bob Ingersoll exclaimed: "Throw some water on him, and tear off his cravat!" All of these suggestions were followed. Meanwhile, the attention of the crowd was turned to the opposit side of the court-room, as poor Mrs. Peck, overcome by excitement, was borne away. The lawyers, meanwhile, did not forget that they were on duty, and watched with keenest eyes every move ment. A. B. Williams pressed forward as if to get into the jury-box and near to the fallen juror, but Marshal McMichael was too quick for him, and interposed his portly form between them. Meanwhile the Judge had told the audience from the bench that whisky was undoubtedly what was the matter. The juror, he said, had been a hard drinker, so hard that he had been compelled to admonish him severely, and undoubtedly the paroxysm was the result of having been for few a hours shut off from his supplies. This explanation had not been finished when the physician entered the room and said that the juror was all right. A return to his natural beverage had restored the faculties of his craving nature.

The result is still in doubt. There is no prospect that the jury will come in again until tomorrow at 10 o'clock. Meanwhile the condition of the continuance of the life of the star-route jury seems to be "two drinks a day." Whether, if any verdict is rendered, it will be a valid one will be for the Judge and the lawyers hereafter to decide. The scene in the Criminal Court room this morning was one which was humiliating to human nature, and which will help to increase the doubts as to the usefulness or safety of jury trials. The Judge, from the bench, plainly said that one of the jurors had become physically and mentally incapacitated to do jury duty, because he was a hard drinker and had been shut off eighteen hours from his supplies. The circumstance is likely to induce those who represent the prosecution in this district hereafter to demand the right that a juror, in giving answer as to his qualifications, shall state whether or not he can go a night and a day without his whisky, and whether he is enough of a man not to be a slave to his cup. The circumstance suggests another inquiry in connection with any future prosecution of the star-route cases. If a man addicted to liquor can, by indulging in his appetite, invalidate a verdict without incurring the penalties or perhaps the suspicion of bribery, how can the Government expect to find persons charged with great offenses, who are rich, guilty when the jurors can go at liberty for half a year, and may indulge liberally in costly liquors which unknown hands may send them? How much cheaper would it be for a wealthy defendant to encourage the depraved appetite of a juror so that he should no longer possess the qualification of a juror than to hire expensive lawyers, or to run the greater risks of money bribery. It looks now as if the appetite for liquor of one juryman was likely to be of more advantage to the star-route defendants than the $300,000 which they claim to have been compelled to expend in the paying of their corps of lawyers. Suggestions of this sort have frequently been made today, especially as the opinion of those likely to be the best informed is that it is now of little consequence to the defendants what the action of the jury may be. Their lawyers are jubilant, for they say if the verdict is one of acquittal the fact that one of the jurymen may have had a premonition of the "jimjams" cannot be taken advantage of by the Government, while if there should be a verdict of guilty the mental incapacity of this juryman, consequent upon his use of ardent spirits, will be used as the basis of a successful motion for setting aside the verdict.

TWO DRINKS A DAY.

Altogether few expect any successful issue of the present trial, and the $600,000 which the Government has expended in the attempts to bring the defendants to justice are likely to prove less potent than the unsatisfied appetite of a man who thinks that possibly he could live with "two drinks a day." These two drinks Judge Wylie directed the Marshal that he might give to the juror as medicine prescribed by his physician, and, fearing apparently that some other uncertain appetite might be in danger of shipwreck, the Judge added: "And any of the rest who need medicine can have it, but there is to be no bottle for general circulation."

THE PROSECUTION.

Lawyer Merrick is of opinion that the illness of Vernon is not of a character that will invalidate the verdict, if there shall be one. "Vernon has been a heavy drinker," he said, "all through the trial, and he was shut up yesterday afternoon and all night without his whisky. It was too much for him." Mr. Merrick does not claim to have any intimations as to the opinion of the jury, but says he is confident that no vote has as yet been taken upon any subject.

Another lawyer for the defense says the jury evidently wanted the Judge to instruct them that they must find as to the conspiracy first, and then as to the persons who might be connected with it if a conspiracy should be found. This the Judge declined to do. He declared that he would give them no instruction as to the order in which they should find their verdict; that it would be enough if they should simply return a verdict of guilty or not guilty as indicted.

It will be remembered that on the former trial the jury first voted that there was no conspiracy and then returned a verdict of guilty as to Miner and Rerdell.

NIGHT THOUGHTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13—Midnight.—[Special.]—The jury retired early this evening without having sent any word to Judge Wylie. Across the street from the court-house is a saloon much frequented by the habitues of the court. In this place tonight were congregated several of the defendants with their counsel. The defendants' lawyers claim that the jury stands ten for acquittal against two for conviction, and they state that the counsel for the prosecution only claim four or five members of the jury. Some person is said to have a means of obtaining information from the jury-room. Counsel Davidge said tonight that if there is no verdict by 10 tomorrow morning the result will be a "hung jury." This seems to be the general impression. It is thought by some, however, that, if the jury are not ready to report when the court convenes in the morning, the Judge will dismiss them and call the case a mistrial, as it is assured that the Government would then stand a better show of a verdict in case of a third trial than if the jury was "hung." Vernon, the juror who created so much excitement this morning, was selected without question from either side. No one seemed to know anything about him.

A DISGRACEFUL SPECTACLE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—In obedience to the direction of Judge Wylie, the star-route jury came into court at 10:35 to receive instructions from the court on points of law. Before they were seated Juror Vernon, who was sick during the night, fell on the floor in a fit. He is now under the care of a physician. The remaining jurors returned to their room.

In about fifteen minutes Deputy-Marshal Fassett reported that Vernon was sitting up and would soon be all right.

Judge Wylie said: "I have a good deal of doubt in my mind in regard to the consequences of this occurrence. This man has been drinking a good deal; he is a hard drinker. During the progress of the trial on one occasion I had to take him aside and give him a pretty sharp admonition, and he promised to abstain, but I have observed that he has resumed his hard drinking, and I suppose the confinement in the jury-room and the cutting off of supplies of that kind have resulted in this attack. I don't know what it is—delirium tremens or mania a potu—but he is not fit to be on the jury now. I suppose the doctor will give him a prescription, and it will probably be brandy or whisky."

The Crier—He has given it to him.

Merrick—I suppose that whatever a doctor prescribes for a juror can be taken by him.

The Court—Undoubtedly, but acts of this kind are apt to leave the mind in so shattered a condition as to create difficulty.

Deputy Marshal—He is all right now.

Judge Wylie—Then the jury can come in. The jury came in and Foreman Crane said: "Your Honor, one of the jury desires to ask a question of the court. To most of us it seems a question of fact, but we prefer to let Mr. Harrigan speak for himself."

Judge Wylie—The court will hear his question, and, if it be a question of fact, will not undertake to pass upon it.

Juror Harrigan then arose, and in a confused manner put a question to the court of an almost unintelligible character, which seemed to relate to the date of certain orders made by Brady and to the nature of the "stumbling-block" which Brady said he found in his way.

Judge Wylie—These are questions of fact and not of law, and it is not for the court to instruct you in that connection. Now, gentlemen, you have had a sick member of the jury with you, and a disagreeable accident has happened this morning. He seems to be in a measure better, and I hope he will now be able to perform his duties. I don't propose to discharge this jury very easily. This is the second time this case has been tried. I don't wish to put any undue stress upon your minds, but the court thinks you ought to agree upon a verdict of some kind. You can retire again.

The foreman—Your Honor, we have not agreed upon the question of conspiracy in the case. If we should agree upon the guilt of any one of the parties I wish to know if we can report to the court?

Judge Wylie—No, you must report the verdict as a whole, according to my instructions. You can decide upon any point in this indictment, in any order or time, but the verdict when reported must be a complete verdict, not based upon a part of the indictment, but upon the whole. There are substantially but two questions in the indictment. First, as to the conspiracy. On that you have a right to say whether the defendants or any of them were concerned with Rerdell in that conspiracy. If you decide that there was a conspiracy with him, you must say who was engaged in it. But that is not all. You must find at least one overt act following. If you find conspiracy and one overt act, it is your duty to render a verdict as to the parties so found, and that covers the whole ground. You cannot say that you find a conspiracy and no overt act, or an overt act and no conspiracy. A verdict of guilty must be a general verdict in that way. A verdict of not guilty, of course, covers the whole ground, and that is the rule as to the whole or any number of the defendants.

The foreman complained of the high temperature of the jury-room, and asked to be permitted to walk in the City-Hall Park. To which request the court acceded, saying he would treat the jury well at present, but intimating that a resort might be had to common-law rule (deprivation of light and food) if a verdict is not soon forthcoming.

The Deputy Marshal was instructed to allow Juror Vernon two drinks per day, but to prevent the circulation of the whisky bottle among the jurors, and the court took a recess until 10 a. m. tomorrow, with the understanding that it would meet to receive a verdict if the jury should agree upon one before that hour.

HESING—MICHAELIS.

NO ACTION YET TAKEN BY THE DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—[Special.]—Judge Raynor has not yet decided what action he will take in the Chicago whisky case. The only new feature is another letter from United States Special-Attorney Jewett, who writes that he has failed to discover any reason why he should reconsider his report; that, after careful inquiry, he is satisfied that Hesing et al. are insolvent, and that the money which they offer in compromise is furnished by friends. Judge Raynor says that personally he favors the report by Jewett as against Michaelis' offer, that the offer in his opinion is bluff only, in spite of the fact that a certificate of deposit accompanies it, and if he followed his own ideas he should throw out the Michaelis letter entirely. He will, however, have to consult Judge Folger before coming to any conclusion, as he does not care to assume the responsibility of accepting $1,250 for a claim for which the department holds an offer of $10,000.

MR. BRENTANO, COUNSEL FOR HESING, STATES THE SITUATION.

The Hon. Lorenz Brentano, who has just returned from Washington, where he had been engaged on the Michaelis-Hessing whisky-ring judgment case, was interviewed by a TRIBUNE reporter last evening with regard to the correspondence of Mr. Michaelis and probable decision of the Government in the matter. In response to some inquiries, he said: "Mr. Samuel Reed and I went to Washington to argue this case on behalf of Messrs. A. C. Hesing, George Miller, and Henry B. Miller, the three persons against whom the judgment stands. You are aware that Michaelis offered to pay $10,000 for the judgment against Hesing. He wrote to the President and to the Secretary of the Treasury. In his letter to the President—a long document of four large pages—he stated that he had heard that Hesing had offered $1,250 to be released from the judgment bond; that Hesing was able to pay the judgment in full; that the Government should have filed a creditor's bill against Hesing instead of considering the question of a compromise, and that if the Government did compromise it a Democratic Congressman had promised to bring the case up for investigation in the House. In his letter to the Secretary of the Treasury he inclosed a bank certificate of deposit for $10,000 placed to the credit of the Treasury Department, subject to his own order. Now, notwithstanding this proposal by Michaelis, I am quite certain that the case will be settled on the basis of the proposition made by Hesing et al. to the Government—that is, for a total payment by the three gentlemen of about $8,000. The matter has been fully considered by the law officers of the Government, and the opinion will be rendered by the Solicitor-General of the Treasury Department is in substance as follows: The Government has no right to sell a judgment, and has only a right under certain conditions to compromise a judgment; that Michaelis by offering to buy the judgment against Hesing alone must have been actuated by motives of malice and personal spite; that it would be undignified for the Government to be made a tool of for the gratification of this personal malice, and wrong for the Government to sell or assign a judgment for the purpose of harassing an individual, and that if the judgment was to be enforced it was the duty of the Government to do it, and not give it to a private party. The Solicitor-General also said that the offer of Michaelis was couched in ambiguous language, the money being held subject to Michaelis' order. The law officer of the Internal Revenue Department gave a similar opinion. As the matter now stands Michaelis is thrown out of the question altogether, the only point for decision being whether our proposal shall be accepted or whether the District-Attorney shall be instructed to enforce the judgment in full, and of the result of this decision we have no fear. All the whisky-ring cases have been settled except this, and settled by a compromise similar to what we propose, and while the defendants in the other cases were principals the three gentlemen in the present case are bondsmen only. The Americans did not object to American gentlemen effecting a compromise, but this German comes in and tries to ruin a German—it's a reflection on the whole nationality. And he says he does it from patriotic motives! However, he has been defeated."

It should be borne in mind that Mr. Hesing and Mr. Michaelis are not on friendly terms.

ARCHITECT HILL,

HIS ANSWER TO THE CHARGES OF MURCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—[Special.]—Supervising-Architect Hill has filed his answer to Murch's charges. Hill explains the nature of the 15 per cent contract system and the reason why it was modified. He claims that Murch's charges are either willful and malicious libels upon his personal and official character, or the emanations of blundering and criminal ignorance. Mr. Hill shows that the 15 per cent contracts were made during the administration of Mullett, who invented them, and that he (Hill) is in no way responsible for them. They were abolished because Secretaries Merrill and Sherman found inherent defects in them, and doubted their legality. The modified contracts for which Mr. Hill is responsible were made in accordance with the opinion of Attorney-General Devens, submitted to Secretary Sherman, and were adopted in the interests of economy and with a view of getting rid of a complicated and expensive system. Of the change from the 15 per cent contracts to the modified system Mr. Hill says:

The general plan adopted by the commission for presentation to the contractors as a basis of compromise was as follows:

1. To make a fair estimate of the labor required in cutting.

2. To allow $3 per diem for stone-cutters' wages.

3. To allow on this 30 per cent for contingent labor.

4. To allow an additional 20 per cent for profits, risks, insurance, etc.

The difficult point in fixing the prices under this plan will be very manifest to the committee.

The purpose which Mr. Sherman and Mr. Hill, as his subordinate, proposed to effect was the completion of the several buildings with the same material with which they had been begun, and at a material saving from what they would have cost under the old system. The point which Murch is seeking to make is that the modified contracts were largely in excess of the lowest market rates, and he is striving to make this difference as large as possible. That such a difference exists Mr. Hill does not deny. It was necessary that it should exist, he says, in order doubtless to secure a modification of the contracts and to effect the great saving which was effected. It was not a practicable thing to cancel the contracts and to readvertise. It was the best way out of a bad job. It effected to the Government a large saving over the 15 per cent contracts.

PROGRAM.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—Gen. New, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, says it is not likely that affidavits from outside points will be received in the Hill investigation case, but that the commission will visit Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago, to take testimony concerning the charges forwarded from each of the above-mentioned cities. Mr. Murch states that he is daily in receipt of letters from parties making grave statements relative to contracts for various public buildings, and asking that they be summoned as witnesses to verify the charges under oath.

TEA AT CHICAGO.

REASONS FOR DEPARTMENTAL DELAY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—[Special.]—Secretary Folger refused to see all callers today. His private secretary, however, said that the reason why no Tea Examiner had been appointed at Chicago was because the Secretary had not heard from Collector Spalding. The inference only could be that Folger had called upon Spalding for additional information. It is reported that Collector Spalding sent six names to Folger from which to make the selection. Mr. Spalding would have done better to have sent but one name. If he had done so, the examiner might have been long since appointed. For Judge Folger to select from six names involves a judicial inquiry into the antecedents and qualifications of each one of the six. That, according to Treasury methods, takes a great deal of time.

SERGT. MASON.

A LAWYER AFTER HIS WIFE'S MONEY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—The Circuit Court has declined to dismiss the order restraining Mrs. Mason, wife of Sergt. Mason, from withdrawing her money from the bank until she has paid Attorney Bigelow his expenses and a reasonable compensation, to be agreed upon between the parties.

DEPARTMENTAL GOSSIP.

SHORTER ITEMS GATHERED AMONG THE BUREAUS.

The order suspending Galen E. Green, of Jackson, Tenn., from practice before the Treasury Department has been rescinded.

The War Department this morning received Gen. Crook's report of his operations in Mexico. It confirms the Western press dispatches.

The President was in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue this afternoon in regard to the proposed reduction in the number of the internal revenue districts.

The second Board of Inspection having reversed the findings of the first board, and pronounced the ship Pinta seaworthy, she will sail from Norfolk July 1 on a voyage around Cape Horn to Alaska. Her battery, however, will not be put on board until she reaches San Francisco.

In the section of country comprising the Indian Territory, Kansas, Nebraska, and Dakota the cost of the star mail service for the year ending June, 1882, was $505,982, the mileage being 6,806,078. The cost of the service for the year ending June, 1883, was $586,084, and the mileage 7,508,707, showing that there has been a reduction in the cost of the service the last year of about $110,000, while the mileage has increased nearly a million.

Congress having reduced the appropriations for the next fiscal year, the immediate discontinuance of the following-named signal stations is made necessary, and is so ordered: Eagle Pass, Tex.; Eagle Rock, Idaho; Ke gh Fort, Mont.; Missoula Fort, Mont.; Pioche, Nev.; Puntarassa, Fla.; Rochester, N. Y.; San Antonio, Tex.; Santa Fé, N. M.; Springfield, Mo.; Tucson, Ari.; Visalia, Cal.; Washakie Fort, Wy.; Winnemucca, Nev. Sandusky, O., is established as a station of the first class. The following-named stations of the third class will be hereafter maintained as stations of the first class: Custer Fort, Mont., and Rio Grande City, Tex.

A comparative stat

DUKES IS DEAD.

He Was Last Night, at Uniontown, Pa., Shot Down by the Son of Capt. Nutt.

The Stripling Waited for His Father's Murderer to Pass a Given Point.

Dukes Did Not See the Lad Until They Were Side by Side.

The First Shot Hit Dukes in the Side—The Second Felled Him.

As He Lay in the Post-Office Door, the Boy Fired Two More Bullets into the Prostrate Form.

THE TRAGEDY.

DUKES SHOT BY THE SON OF CAPT. NUTT.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., June 13.—[Special.]—This evening at about 7:25 o'clock James Nutt, the eldest son of the late Capt. A. C. Nutt, shot and killed N. L. Dukes, who Dec. 24 last killed Capt. Nutt. Dukes was standing in front of the Jennings House when the evening mail arrived a few minutes before 7, and he remained there talking to several men. He was apparently in fine humor, as he was laughing and conversing in a very free manner. At the time stated he had started to get his mail, the post-office being only a block from the Jennings House. The post-office faces on Pittsburg street, and the building in which it is situated stands at the corner of Main street, and has been known ever since its erection as the "Round Corner." Immediately in front of the post-office and facing on Main street is a building which has for many years been occupied as a drug store, but the front of the building has been completely torn out, and it is being remodeled for a banking-room for the First National Bank.

OPENING FIRE.

In this room, near Main street, stood James Nutt, who had been seen practicing at home with a revolver today. When Dukes reached the spot, or got a little beyond where he stood, Nutt opened fire on him, and shot twice in quick succession, the balls striking Dukes in the back, immediately behind the heart. Dukes started on a dead run, and was pursued by Nutt, who fired three more shots at the fleeing murderer. One of these took effect in the back, only about two inches from the first two, another simply went through Dukes' coat without wounding him, and the fifth and last struck his left ankle as he was going up the post-office steps. There were two steps to go up into the office, and when Dukes reached the top one he fell forward on his face. There was an immense crowd of people standing around on the outside of the office, and they ran in every direction for fear of being shot. The fifth ball only grazed the left ankle, and glanced off and went through some of the lock-boxes.

ARREST OF NUTT.

A number of persons rushed up the steps when Dukes did. At the same time Policeman Pegg ran up and caught Nutt, who made no resistance whatever, but said to the officer, "Here, you take this," as he gave him his revolver.

Pegg said to him, "You have done a bad piece of work," to which Nutt replied, "Yes, but I could not help it."

The officer took Nutt to jail, and Dukes was carried to that same room in the Jennings House where Capt. Nutt was killed by him, which he continued to occupy. Coroner Sturgeon arrived at the scene of the shooting and took charge of Dukes' body. He lived only about half a minute after being shot the last time. A friend of his was at his side and he tried to speak, but could only mutter something so indistinctly that it could not be understood. He knew who shot him, evidently, for he turned round when the first shot was fired and looked at Nutt while he was firing the second, and then ran.

THE INQUEST.

The Coroner's jury was then impaneled, and after it was sworn in it was decided to postpone the examination of witnesses until tomorrow morning. One witness, however, was examined, and that was Officer Pegg, who witnessed the shooting and arrested Nutt. He testified that he was standing on the opposit corner and saw Dukes walking down the street and Nutt in the room of the "Round Corner;" when Dukes had stepped by Nutt the latter shot twice, and Dukes looked around and then ran; Nutt ran after him and fired three more times; that he ran after them and caught Nutt just after he had fired the last shot, and that Nutt made no resistance, but handed him his revolver, saying, "You take this," and that he told him he had done a bad piece of work. Nutt replied, "I could not help it."

DUKES WELL ARMED.

The jury next examined the body. Dukes' coat was first taken off and examined. The pockets only contained some papers, which were not touched. The back had four bullet-holes in the left side. The vest contained nothing of any importance, and the holes in the vest corresponded to those in the coat. A dirk-knife was found hanging to the suspender-button on his left side, where he could grasp it in an instant with his right hand, and in the right hip pocket was found the revolver with which he had shot Capt. Nutt. The dirk-knife was ready for a close encounter and the revolver for long range.

Many thought that the revolver used by Nutt was the same that his father had at the time Dukes killed him, but it was not. It was a Colt 32-calibre, and not as large as the one his father had at the time of his death. On later examination of the wounds it was found that three of the balls, and not four, penetrated the body. They are so close together that a ring four inches in diameter will cover them all.

SHOT THROUGH AND THROUGH.

Two of them went clear through the body and could be seen just through the skin, one on the right side of the breast and the other as near the middle of the breast as could be, and which fractured a rib. These balls were cut out and the wounds probed. It was found that the balls passed to the right of and very near the heart. The third hole was then probed, and the ball was found lodged in the muscular tissues of the heart. This ball passed through the lungs first and then into the heart. It is thought that any of the three balls would have caused death. The ball that grazed the ankle and the one that missed were picked up by persons about the post-office. Dukes was dressed in a neat suit of dark clothes, single-breasted, cut-away coat, and soft black hat, and carried, as he always did, a little rattan cane. His collar was a high one, and around it was tied a narrow black cravat. When he fell his forehead struck the floor with great force, making an ugly bruise. The body will be left in the room where it is now until after the inquest is over, tomorrow morning.

STILL ANOTHER WOMAN.

Before the Coroner left a gentleman friend of Dukes came into the room and said that Miss Mary Beeson wanted Dukes' keys, to which the Coroner replied: "No one but his mother can have them." Miss Beeson lives in the house adjoining the Jennings House, and it has been reported that they had been engaged for some time. He visited her daily.

James Nutt was taken to the jail by Officer Pegg and surrendered into the hands of Sheriff Hoover, who immediately locked him up. When Dukes shot Capt. Nutt he was treated to the best room in the Sheriff's mansion and had the run of the house.

EXCITEMENT.

The shooting had scarcely taken place before the whole community had heard of it, and people rushed to the scene of the shooting by hundreds. The Coroner was on his way to the post-office when the shooting occurred, and arrived there just before life was extinct, and it was all that a dozen men could do to keep the immense crowd from the body. There were one or two cries of "Stand back and give him air," and many shouted: "He needs no air; let him die. He got what he deserved."

The application for a rehearing in the proceedings against Dukes was to have taken place in chambers Friday of this week, but that unpleasantness will not have to be gone over again. The universal feeling is that James Nutt did perfectly right. Only a few days ago he went home, and when he met his mother he said to her: "Mother, I met Dukes on the street today and he looked at me and laughed." His mother then tried hard to get him to promise he would not do anything to Dukes, but he told her he would not talk to her on that subject.

NUTT'S FAMILY.

When told of the killing Mrs. Nutt, mother of James, shuddered and exclaimed, "My God! will my troubles never end? What have I done to deserve such punishment as this? But it must be right. He loves even poor me, and doeth all things well!" Her aged mother was with her and offered words of consolation, but she refused to be comforted.

Miss Lizzie, who was so prominent in the correspondence between her father and Mr. Dukes, weeping, exclaimed: "Poor Jim! I should have killed the wretch who dared to write such infamous things to my father about me!" She and her mother feel that their sorrows are almost unbearable, and they have the sincerest sympathy of the entire community.

HISTORY.

ORIGIN OF THE VENDETTA.

The crime which was the father of the present crime is of too recent a date to require more than a brief recapitulation of the salient points. Capt. Nicholas L. Dukes was a promising young lawyer of Uniontown, who had been returned as the Representative of the district in the State Legislature. He had been for some time paying devoted attention to Miss Lizzie Nutt, the daughter of Capt. Nutt, a prominent citizen of the place, who had held many offices of public trust. As time wore on Dukes tired of Miss Lizzie and their engagement was broken. Capt. Nutt demanded an explanation of his conduct, which at once produced a scandal in which Dukes figured in a rather dishonorable light. His reply to the demand for an explanation was a series of letters violently assailing the reputation of his former lady-love, asserting that she stood on a level but little above that of the women of the town, reciting his own experiences with her, and coolly suggesting that her father ought to provide for her welfare.

THE TRAGEDY.

Goaded on by these infamous letters, Capt. Nutt, Dec. 24, last past, proceeded to the room in the hotel where Dukes was stopping, to force him to a personal explanation. Capt. Nutt was accompanied by Messrs. Feathers and Breckenridge, who remained in the hall while the father of the injured girl boldly pushed open the door and stepped inside. The watches outside had not long to wait, for in a moment the crack of a revolver told them that the difficulty had had a fatal termination. Entering the room they found Capt. Nutt lying on the floor, and within a few moments he died without a word of explanation of what had occurred.

THE TRIAL.

Dukes was immediately arrested, amid the wildest excitement, and shortly afterwards was admitted to bail. The testimony at the trial went to show that the men had had a scuffle and had been parted, and that subsequently Dukes had shot Nutt while the latter was some distance away, leaning on the window-sill. The letters were introduced in evidence, in spite of the protests of the defense, and at the same time was produced a letter from Capt. Nutt demanding of Dukes that he face the consequences of his conduct to the former's daughter. During the trial Joseph Nutt, the son who has now avenged his father, was a witness, and attempted to show that Dukes had dropped in the road an anonymous letter reflecting on Miss Nutt's reputation for chastity.

THE VERDICT.

The jury deliberated but three hours and returned a verdict of acquittal. Instantly there was the wildest confusion, and the country for miles around was in an uproar. Bands of excited men paraded the streets, and Dukes was hanged and burned in effigy. Threats of lynching were frequent, and every one expected another chapter to the crime. Even the Judge was disgusted, and in dismissing the jury addressed them as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: I suppose the verdict is one you thought you should render under your oaths, but it is one that gives dissatisfaction to the court, because we thought the evidence sufficient to justify a different verdict. If you have committed an error, it is one that we cannot avoid, but can only express our condemnation of it in this mild way. The prisoner is discharged.

DUKES' STATEMENT.

The excitement ran high for several days, indignation meetings were called, and a movement was set on foot to have Dukes ousted from his seat in the Legislature. This was, in fact, subsequently accomplished, but on a technicality which had no reference to the tragedy. Still later Dukes retired to his mother's home, a few miles from Uniontown, where he made a statement to a TRIBUNE representative, giving his version of the affair. He stated that Nutt had entered the room and at once assaulted him. During the scuffle Nutt raised his cane and at the same time put his hand to his hip pocket. Thereupon Dukes, fearing for his own safety, drew his revolver and fired with fatal effect. He declared that he would not leave the community, in spite of the threats made against him, and announced his intention of living in Uniontown or sleeping in a cemetery. He has now had his choice.

THE SLAIN SLAYER.

HIS PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., June 13.—[Special.]—Nicholas Lyman Dukes, the man killed by the son of his victim, presented the appearance and dress of a gentleman. His full, round, and whiskeriess face had too much of grossness and sensuality to be positively intellectual, but nevertheless it was an intelligent countenance. On his right cheek, under the eye, was a red scar, or birth-mark. He had a curved mouth, prominent nose, dark eyes, and a broad, full forehead. He was dressed always with great attention to personal appearance. His strong, compact form—the build of an athlete—which was topped off with a thick neck and big head, was incased in a well-fitting suit of black. His expansive cuffs and standing collar bespoke the purity of his linen. At his trial he demeaned himself with entire nonchalance, and watched the proceedings with the listless air but attentive ear which a lawyer naturally acquires by familiarity with courtroom practices. His well-known confidence in his legal acquittal, and the implicitness with which he relied on his able counsel, seemed manifest in his bearing. The prisoner ranked at this bar as a fair lawyer, and his suggestions, particularly in a case in which his own life was at stake, were worth heeding. Prior to the murder which he committed his prospects for professional reputation were excellent. No young man at the bar ranked higher or seemed to have a brighter future.

THE AVENGER.

DESCRIPTION OF YOUNG NUTT.

Young Nutt is about 21 years of age, six feet tall, and of large build. He was attending school in Rochester at the time of his father's murder last December. He was summoned to his father's funeral, and came home horrified by the death which has brought so much wo to the Nutt family, and, it is said by some, with the avowed intention of avenging his father's death, but was dissuaded from carrying his threat into execution at that time by the entreaties of his mother, who begged him not to add calamity to calamity. He is peculiar in temperament, and reckless to consequences when aroused. He has since 13 years of age practiced much with a revolver and is an expert in its use. He is quiet and unobtrusive, and seldom speaks unless spoken to.

A SOCIAL EARTHQUAKE.

A Lady of High Standing Arrested on a Charge of Shoplifting.

KOKOMO, Ind., June 13.—[Special.]—Never in the history of our little city has society been so thoroughly shocked from centre to circumference as it now is, the cause being the alleged detection of Mrs. D. T. McNiel, a lady of the highest social standing, in shoplifting on a large scale. She is the wife of a gentleman of eminent respectability and the daughter of Nathan Pickett, President of the Howard National Bank, one of the wealthiest and most respected men of the county. It was whispered around last Monday that Mrs. McNiel had been caught in the act of stealing an article of insignificant value from Ruddell Bros.' dry-goods store. She left the city today at noon in a buggy, accompanied by her brother, J. C. Pickett, and a widowed sister, Mrs. W. A. Moore. Officers were sent in pursuit with a warrant for her arrest, sworn out by the Prosecuting-Attorney. She was overtaken, arrested, and just brought back to town. It is charged that several other of her associates are guilty of similar offenses, and further developments are expected. Mrs. McNiel's husband is at present at Climax Springs, Mo., where he owns considerable property.

UNION CAMPFIRE.

Large Gathering of Wisconsin Veterans at Tomah—Stirring Reminders of the War.

TOMAH, Wis., June 13.—[Special.]—The first day of the reunion of soldiers has been more of a success than was anticipated. Twenty-seven posts of the Grand Army of the Republic had representatives present—Kilbourne City, Reedsburg, Sparta, Baraboo, La Crosse, Rendall, Mauston, New Lisbon, and Grand Rapids having large delegations present. By noon about 2,000 old veterans were in town. At 2 o'clock the procession was formed and marched to the fair-grounds. Many of the regimental flags headed the columns carried by men who carried them in the War. At the grounds the soldiers went into camp and drew rations, of which an abundance had been supplied by the citizens. The balance of the afternoon was spent in social visits. At 7 o'clock there was a dress parade, soon after which the evening entertainment commenced. After music an address of welcome was made by H. M. Thomas McCaul, Mayor of Tomah, which was responded to by Department Commander Philip Cheek, of Baraboo. Addresses were also made by Comrades K. A. Watrous and H. P. Fisher. Miss Hattie Aubrey, of Milwaukee, recited Keenan's charge. Fine music was supplied by home talent. Gov. Rusk, Secretary Timme, Maj. W. H. Joslin, and others arrived at 10:30 on a belated train and were roundly cheered.

Tomorrow Gov. Rusk, Gen. Bragg, Senator Lord, and others will give addresses, and the ladies of the city will give the veterans a dinner in the grove. The exercises will close tomorrow.

Among the prominent men are Col. G. M. Woodward, Col. J. A. Watrous, the Hon. A. E. Bleckman, W. H. H. Cash, Gov. Rusk, the Hon. Hans B. Warner, Gen. Samuel Harriman, Col. W. F. Vilas and Gen. E. S. Bragg are expected tonight. The following are the names of the posts represented so far: John W. Lynn, Sparta; John Gillispie, Kilbourn City; Charles Edgarton, Warren's Mills; J. Kilpatrick, Oakdale; W. P. Barstow, Kendall; Wilson Colwill, La Crosse; Rousseau, Portage; Angus S. Northup, Mauston; W. P. Mitchell, New Lisbon; Henry Mills, Elroy; H. A. Lester, Reedsburg; Robert S. Chivas, Milwaukee. The Iron Brigade is represented by Doc C. G. Aubry, newsboy of the brigade, accompanied by his daughter, the goddess of the Iron Brigade.

OHIO POLITICS.

Meeting of the State Greenback Convention—Nominations.

COLUMBUS, O., June 13.—The State Convention of the Greenback-Labor party met at 10 a. m., with about forty persons in attendance. The platform will be promulgated this afternoon. It charges both the great parties with bribery and corruption in securing the nominations and carrying elections: with fostering monopolies; with extravagance in the taxing power; demands the abolition of the National-bank system and the substitution of legal-tender paper money for the present currency; demands that railroads be required to reduce the present extortionate rates, and favors a postal telegraph, the restoration to the people of the public lands recklessly appropriated to corporations; declares that all men have a right to part of the land; declares that prices depend upon the amount of currency in circulation; demands temperance reformation and the abolition of the convict contract system.

The following ticket was nominated:

Governor—Charles Jenkins, of Mahoning.
Lieutenant-Governor—William Baker, of Licking.
Supreme Judges—Short term, H. A. Chamberlain, of Lucas; long term, James R. Groson, of Hocking.
Clerk of the Supreme Court—William Bentz, of Franklin.
Attorney-General—Lloyd G. Tuttle, of Lake.
Auditor of State—Col. J. H. Rhodes, of Sandusky.
Treasurer of State—John Seitz, of Seneca.
Commissioner of Public Schools—J. H. Case, of Franklin.
Member of the Board of Public Works—John J. Scribner, of Knox.

EDUCATIONAL.

Nebraska University Commencement.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 13.—[Special.]—The twelfth annual commencement of the State University took place this morning at the opera-house. There was a large attendance, many persons from abroad being present. The graduating class consisted of eleven gentlemen and two ladies. The Governor of the State, Judges of the Supreme Court, officers of the university, and other functionaries occupied the stage. The Omaha Musical Union orchestra furnished the music. The orators of the graduating class were above the average of such exercises. The class of 1883 is the largest yet graduated from the institution. Following were their names and residences: Clement Chase, Omaha; B. H. Culver, Cambridge; A. W. Foote, Elmwood; George G. Hitchcock, Lincoln; S. V. Malloy, Burr Oak, Kas.; U. A. Pierce, Lincoln; E. P. Rich, Brownsville; A. O. Taylor, Kewanee, Ill.; W. A. Tris, Lincoln; D. H. Wheeler, Plattsmouth; A. L. White, Lincoln; Miss Josie Chapman, Lincoln; Miss Minnie Codding, York. At the close of the exercises the degrees were conferred, and the Rev. R. McKay, of the Methodist Church, delivered a short address to the class. Dr. Taylor, Kewanee, Ill.; W. A. Tris, Lincoln; D. H. Wheeler, Plattsmouth; A. L. White, Lincoln; Miss Josie Chapman, Lincoln; Miss Minnie Codding, York. At the close of the exercises the degrees were conferred, and the Rev. R. McKay, of the Methodist Church, delivered a short address to the class. Dr. Taylor, following this the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon Col. Champion S. Chase, of Omaha.

THE ASHLAND FIENDS.

A Singular Addition to the History of Kentucky's Great Sensation.

William Direly Arrested, Charged with the Murder of the Gibbons Children.

Direly Is Taken to Cattlettsburg, Where He Will Have a Preliminary Hearing Friday.

General Belief at That Place that He Is the Victim of a Deep Conspiracy.

Arrest of William Direly for the Murder of the Gibbons Children.

CINCINNATI, O., June 13.—Publication is made here today of the arrest Monday afternoon at Columbus, O., of William Direly, negro, charged with the murder of the Gibbons children at Ashland, Ky., Dec. 24, 1881. Fannie and Robbie Gibbons and Emma Carico were found dead in the burning house. The girls had been outraged. Three men were arrested—George Ellis, William Neal, and Ellis Craft. Ellis made a confession upon which he was convicted and sentenced to be hanged, but was hanged by a mob. Neal and Craft were also sentenced to be hanged, and now await the decision of the Governor as to the day of execution.

The arrest of Direly is upon a long tracing of circumstantial evidence in connection with statements made by Direly himself. Two other colored men, Dabney Jones and Reuben Kendall, are implicated by Direly, and warrants are out for their arrest. A shrewd colored detective has been employed for a long time on the case, and he claims to have had statements from Direly in the nature of a confession, which are corroborated in several points by circumstantial evidence. One of these is the finding of a bracelet belonging to one of the murdered girls in the hands of a colored woman who says she received it from Direly, and who says he told her of the murder, and that he found the bracelet and some money and a ring on the floor. He gave the ring to another colored woman, who also has made a sworn statement that Direly told her it belonged to one of the murdered girls. Direly at the time of the murder was employed in a brickyard near the Gibbons house. Dabney Jones was then employed in Norton's Iron-works near by, and both Direly and Jones boarded in a shanty near the river bank with two colored women, one of whom got the ring from Direly almost immediately after the murder. Direly left Ashland and was hidden for a long time; he was then heard of at Portsmouth, O., and was finally traced to Columbus, O., where the arrest was made.

Feeling at Cattlettsburg that Direly Is Innocent.

CATTLETTSBURG, Ky., June 13.—[Special.]—Last Saturday the Court of Appeals confirmed the Carter Court's action in the case of Ellis Craft, one of the Ashland murderers, and the probabilities are that he will soon pay the penalty by hanging. His friends in this county, with the assistance of United States Detective Alf. Burnett, of West Virginia, knowing this to be their last chance, are again trying to prove his innocence. The people of Cattlettsburg were today surprised by Detective Burnett bringing a negro from Columbus, who, he claims, is the man who committed the murder, and that he also has his confession. The negro will have a preliminary hearing Friday. The Ashland people are greatly excited over the matter, believing it to be a put-up job, and will fight it hard. An extra force of guards will be placed around the jail tonight. As to the negro's guilt, not one person in this or the surrounding country will believe it.

CATTLETTSBURG, Ky., June 13.—William Direly, arrested in Columbus and brought here by Detective Burnett, denies all knowledge of the Gibbons murder. He says he never made a confession. The arrest is regarded here as an effort to save Craft. Good counsel will defend Direly at the examining trial.

Craft and Neal Informed of the Arrest.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 13.—[Special.]—Craft and Neal, accused of the butchery of the young girls at Ashland, and for whose protection from lynching the State has spent thousands, this morning learned in jail here of the arrest of other parties for the crime on evidence collected by Detective Alf Burnett. Neal's conviction and sentence were reversed, but Craft's was affirmed by the Court of Appeals, and he were awaiting execution. They were naturally somewhat excited, but declared themselves in no way astonished, as they expected the production of proof of their innocence some day. Public opinion is divided on the new revelations, some considering them either a mere newspaper sensation or a scheme to delay Craft's execution, while others accept them as conclusive.

Condensed History of the Case.

Neal, Craft, and Ellis, the Ashland murderers, were charged with first outraging and then murdering a girl named Gibbons, afterward setting fire to the house in which were the bodies of the girl and her comrade and brother, who were also murdered. The three, Ellis, Craft, and Neal, were arrested, charged with the crime. Ellis confessed and was sentenced to State's prison for life. Neal and Craft were sentenced to be hanged While being taken from Catlettsburg to Lexington for safekeeping the mob attacked the steamer Granite State and attempted to rescue the prisoners, firing on the guards, who returned the fire, killing several persons. Ellis was taken from jail and hanged. Craft and Neal secured new trials. Last February Craft was tried and found guilty in Grayson. The court sentenced him to death. A motion for a new trial was overruled. Appeal was prayed, with the result above named. Neal is still in jail at Lexington, will be tried next fall, and doubtless found guilty, as the testimony against him is equally strong as against Craft. Neal and Craft, besides costing nearly $50,000 for guards and the expense of trials, have been the direct cause of the death of nearly a dozen good people.

CONFLAGRATIONS.

Several Buildings Destroyed at East Saginaw, Mich.—Burning of a Sawmill at Marquette—Other Blazes.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., June 13.—[Special.]—Fire this morning broke out in a planing-mill owned by Jacob Seligman, and occupied by J. Y. Chapman. The main pipe to Holly Water-Works gave way about 3 o'clock, and no water was to be had. The building was destroyed, and the furniture factory and stock of J. A. Weaver adjoining, also an hotel building owned by J. B. P. Dubois, and occupied by J. Slabeck, the boarding-house of J. Aslin, and three small buildings. Weaver's loss is $8,000; insured for $1,000 each in Traders' and Glens Falls, $1,000 in the British American, $1,000 each in the North British and Phœnix, and $500 in the Norwich Union. Seligman's loss is $5,000, insured for $1,000 in the Howard and $625 in the Glen Falls. Other losses foot up $2,500, with $1,000 insurance on Dubois' building.

MARQUETTE, Mich., June 13.—[Special.]—The sawmill of Edward Fraser, situated six miles southeast of this city, on Cherry Creek, was destroyed by fire, together with all its machinery, early this morning. The mill had a capacity of 600,000 feet per month. The machinery cost $6,000. The total loss is estimated at $10,000. The fire was caused by the carelessness of a watchman, who fell asleep while smoking. The mill will be rebuilt immediately. The insurance is $2,800, in the Fire Association of Philadelphia.

APPLETON, Wis., June 13.—[Special.]—Sparks from an engine set fire to the depot and hotel of the Lake Shore & Western Railroad at Hortonville last night. The entire building was consumed. The loss is estimated at between $200,000 and $300,000. No insurance.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 13.—[Special.]—Following is a complete list of the insurance on the Dakota flouring mill of Harmon & Holmes, a Minneapolis firm, at Sauk Centre: North American, $2,500; Pennsylvania, $2,500; Springfield, $2,500; Niagara, $2,500; National of Hartford, $1,500; North Star, $1,500; New York Alliance, $2,500; Transatlantic, $1,500; Hamburg-Bremen, $2,500; Mercantile of Boston, $1,500; Manufacturers' of Boston, $1,250; Connecticut, $1,250; London & Providence, $2,500; Shoe & Leather, $1,000; Milwaukee Mechanics', $1,000; La Confiance, $2,500; Liverpool & London & Globe, $2,500; Lancashire, $2,000; Watertown, $1,500; California, $2,500; Standard, $2,000; Hanover, $2,500. On engine and boilers, $3,500. On elevators, Rhode Island, $4,000; National of Hartford, $2,500; Springfield, $1,250; St. Paul, $1,250; Transatlantic, $100; total, $56,000. Mr. Frank Holmes, of the firm, states that the mill, elevator, and other buildings connected with it were worth about $100,000.

Hoefner Bros.' Factory on North Halsted Street Partially Destroyed.

The sash, door, and blind factory at No. 689 North Halsted street, near North avenue, owned by Hoefner Bros., was partially destroyed by fire last night. The watchman in the tower of Engine Company No. 4, corner of Larrabee street and North avenue, discovered the fire at six minutes before 10 o'clock, and the company started for the fire. Half a minute later Box No. 883 was turned in by a citizen who had discovered fire in the factory as he was passing. The factory consists of a two-story and basement brick structure, 50x75 feet, with an open wooden shed, 20x60 feet in dimensions, extending from the west side of the building to within thirty or forty feet of Halsted street. The basement is divided into an engine and boiler-room, shaving-room, dry-kiln, and blacksmith shop, by heavy walls running from west to east and from north to south. Half of the first floor is a part of the factory proper; the other half is divided between the kiln and the shaving-room, which extend to the second floor. The third floor is entirely occupied by machinery, saws, etc. In the frame addition to the west were located the planing-machines. The fire started in an overheated smoke-flue passing close under the floor of the first story, and the flames communicated through an opening in the west wall with the wooden addition. When the department arrived the fire had a good hold on the first floor and the wooden shed, but by skillful work by Marshals Greene and Conway, and some hard work by members of the department, the fire was not allowed to spread to any extent, and was finally extinguish ed before great damage had been done. The firemen looked on the place with recollections of a most unpleasant nature. In August of 1881 a fire started in the factory, which was then a frame building, and owned and run by Jacob Lauer, and it, with a number of surrounding dwellings and barns, was destroyed. Lauer is still owner of the building and nearly all of the machinery, and, as was the case at the last fire, has no insurance whatever. Hoefner Bros., the present occupants of the factory, are carpenters, and rented the place from Lauer Jan. 1 last. They put in about $3,000 worth of machinery, upon which they have $1,500 insurance. George Hoefner was seen by a reporter, but was unable to place a definit value on the stock. They had, however, somewhere in the vicinity of $3,000 worth. Their loss on stock and machinery will be about $2,000—less if anything.

Mr. Lauer's loss will not exceed $3,000. His machinery is worth $8,000 and the building $12,000. The fire will throw about thirty men out of employment temporarily.

Albert Kirchner occupied a portion of the basement as a blacksmith shop, and suffers a small loss by water.

One peculiar feature of the fire is the fact that Hoefner Bros. employed a watchman named Martin Wallenberg, who was not in the building at the time, and who gave as his excuse for being outside that his employers had not given him a key to get in with.

At Marinette, Wis.

MARINETTE, Wis., June 13.—The tug Alert, owned by O. B. Green, Chicago, burned to the water's edge last night, and sank at the mouth of the river. The flames communicated to lumber on the dock belonging to Sawyer, Goodman & Co., destroying 250,000 feet, valued at $3,000, no insurance. The Alert was valued at $10,000, and was insured at Chicago.

CROP PROSPECTS.

Favorable News from the Far Northwest—General Crop News.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 13.—[Special.]—The crop reports received during the last week continue to show a large increase in small grain, with a probable smaller crop in corn. In some sections of the country the latter is still rotting in the ground, while in others it is up and looking well. Land-Commissioner Power, of the Manitoba Railroad, who returned yesterday from Washington, states that he noticed finer and better corn between St. Paul & Stillwater than he saw anywhere through Illinois, Ohio, or New York. The late bad weather, farmers say, will have no effect upon the crop, provided the summer is long and sufficiently warm to make up for the lateness of the spring. In the West and Northwest showers have been frequent during the last week, and all small grains have been much benefited. The nights have been cool, which will give strong roots to the grain, so that it will be able to stand the warm and dry weather when it sets in.

THE RED RIVER VALLEY.

A Minneapolis report says: The latest and most reliable advices from that part of the Red River Valley tributary to the Northern Pacific Railroad are that the wheat acreage is somewhat larger than last year. The fields, however, while presenting a good color, show very plainly the effect of the long cold spells. The stalks are short and the stools light, so that with the most favorable weather and conditions the straw will not be more than half as long as in a good season. Those alone will not, however, affect the quality of the grain or to any great extent the yield, provided the weather from now on is good. Farmers are not, therefore, discouraged, but hope for summer warmth in proper quantities soon. Should the summer, when it comes, prove brief and very warm, with frequent hot blasts, the quantity of wheat that will grade "rejected" will be immense, as the hot blasts ripen the ripening grain wither and dry it, though without seriously impairing its components. Every spear of wheat ought to be headed out in thirty days, and it will have to grow fast to make up for lost time, or the crop of straw will be very light. Reports are current that in various wheat districts in this section of Minnesota the cold weather is causing the growing grain to kink and curl downward. If this be true, the crop will be greatly damaged.

GENERAL REPORTS.

The *Pioneer-Press* has the following crop specials:

Aberdeen, Dak.—Wheat is growing finely, and farmers are confident of a large harvest. The weather is excellent for wheat; cool and sufficiently wet. Corn is backward.

Bird Island—Wheat and oats continue to do well. Corn has been growing fast during the last week, the weather being more favorable.

Glenwood—A copious rain fell yesterday, much needed on grain fields and gardens, pastures and meadows. It was attended with thunder and lightning, that equally indicates warmer weather in this region. Wheat and oats fields are looking fine, promising good crops. The weather has been quite cold thus far this season, and favorable to wheat. Corn is backward and sickly-looking.

Austin—Small grain is looking remarkably well. Corn is coming up nicely, and there is a disposition to tend it thoroughly this summer to hasten its maturity. Some claim that good tending will make two weeks difference in ripening.

Blooming Prairie—Crops of all kinds are now doing well, as the weather has been favorable for some time back. Corn is looking well and rushing ahead. There is quite a growth of grass and foul stuff in small grain.

Owatonna—We had another rain last Monday, but it cleared up in the afternoon and the sun was decidedly hot. Corn that came up will grow well now. Wheat and oats are looking remarkably well. Grass is growing very fast, being rank and heavy. The general outlook is good, and farmers are confident of a good crop this fall.

ALONG THE OMAHA LINE.

The following telegraphic reports were received at the office of the Omaha Railroad from stations along its line of road:

Lawrence—Rye is heading out, and looks fine. Wheat, oats, barley, and flax are growing fast, and looking well. Corn is coming along slowly, but it is in a good, healthy condition.

Rock Rapids—The corn crop is thin in this locality.

Heron Lake—Corn is still very much behind, on account of the cold and wet weather. Flax, wheat, and oats look very promising.

Tenmarks—Corn is coming up, and with warm weather we will have a fair yield.

Sioux City—The weather still continues unfavorable for corn.

Calhoun—The corn stands four inches high. Farmers say the crop will average two-thirds of last year's yield.

Hooper, Neb.—The weather is still wet and corn is rotting in the ground very badly. The prospects are for a poor crop.

Covington—The crops are still doing well, but are backward on account of cold weather.

Camp Douglas—The weather is fair and crops look well. The wheat crop will show an increase of 10 per cent and corn an increase of 15 per cent. Oats, barley, and rye are looking splendidly. As clover was killed out a good deal last winter farmers have put in corn and barley in place of it.

Augusta, Wis.—Corn is all planted, and there are good prospects of its growing.

Fairchild—Small grain is or wing well, and is in good condition. The corn season is very backward, but with a continuance of the good weather now existing all crops will be good.

North Wisconsin Junction—The wheat and corn crop will be about one-third more than seeded last year. There will not be much of other grain.

ALONG THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.

The following were received today at the office of the General Manager of the Northern Pacific:

Little Falls—The warm rains during the last few days have had a wonderful effect on the country, and all crops are now making rapid growth.

Belle Prairie—Crops have a healthy appearance, but small grains are considered by many to be a little backward.

Henning—The weather has been wet and cold. Wheat is doing well, but grass looks poor.

Morris—Wheat and oats are about five inches high, and the ground is well covered.

Sauk Centre—Some corn has been replanted. The prospects for wheat is much better than at this time last year. The farmers are already prophesying an extra good crop.

Hawley—The prospects for a good crop this season are still favorable in the extreme.

Detroit—Crops in this vicinity are progressing finely, but owing to a late spring all are more or less backward. Very little damage has been done by the late storms. The principal grains sown this year are wheat and oats.

Glyndon—Farmers anticipate large crops, if there is not too much rain and cool weather. Garden stuff was damaged somewhat by last week's storm.

Sheldon—A number of farmers are experimenting with the crop, but at present it is too early for an opinion, though they are confirmed of a fair return.

Jamestown—The cool nights are giving the grain strong roots, so that when the warm days come it will be in a condition to stand them.

New Buffalo—The recent cool weather has made the grain stool out, and now it is coming fast. Prospects are better than last year.

Towner City—The acreage in grain in this vicinity is 23,955 acres, which is a large increase over 1882.

Wheatland—The increase over last year in this vicinity will be: Wheat, 25 per cent; oats, 30 per cent; corn, 50 per cent. In potatoes there will be a decrease of about 15 per cent.

Steele—The pioneer settlers say this will prove the best season they have ever seen.

Bismarck—Farmers report the outlook quite as promising as at this time last year, although it is much too early to predict what the result will be. Breaking is being pushed with vigor, the ground being in excellent condition. Grass on the prairies is good and cattle are doing first-rate.

Other Crop News.

PANA, Ill., June 13.—[Special.]—The weather has been very rainy here for some time past, making the corn prospects somewhat gloomy, as in the low ground the farmers cannot tend their crop. The planting is about over, and the stand will be pretty good. Wheat looks well, and the prospects for it are brightening, although the crop here will be very short. Grass and oats promise well.

MATTOON, Ill., June 13.—[Special.]—The corn never looked better at this time of the year, although it is not so far along in growth as usual. It has all been plowed once and some twice. The stand is good. There is a small increase in acreage. The ground is wet but the crops are not suffering. Pasture, oats, and grass could not be in finer condition. The wheat on high land has been almost destroyed by the fly; lowland wheat is better. Farmers count on an average yield of six bushels to the acre. There will be no peaches and but few apples. Cherries will produce half a crop. Grapes are all killed.

BLACKBERRY STATION, Ill., June 13.—[Special.]—The frequent rains retard farm-work. The corn-fields are full of weeds. The gophers are doing a great deal of damage. The wire-worm is at work at the roots of corn. The prospects are very unfavorable for a good corn crop. Oats gives promise of a beautiful crop. The meadows are covered with a heavy growth of grass, which will be ready to cut in two weeks. The pastures supply an abundance of feed. The apple and cherry crop will be short. We are realizing the benefits of tile-drainage this wet season. Undrained lands cannot be worked. On well-drained ground we can go to work in a short time after a rain. Over and near drains the corn is dark and has a rank growth. On low, undrained lands corn looks yellow and sickly, and has a poor stand, much of it having rotted. The course of tile-drains in corn-fields can be seen from a distance by the larger and ranker growth of the corn. Tile-laying is going on rapidly.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., June 13.—[Special.]—This section of the country is about drowned out. It has rained almost constantly since May 10. Spring crops on low grounds are ruined nearly, and many farmers report corn of second planting rotting in the ground. Grass looks well, and wheat is fair on high ground. Oats and corn are all afloat. The water in all of the streams is as high as usual in early spring. The low country along the line of the Saginaw, Tuscola & Huron Railroad is under water practically. Farmers are despondent.

HOLLAND, Mich., June 13.—[Special.]—The heavy rains of Saturday and Sunday were followed up by another heavy rain, accompanied by a gale, last night. On clay grounds but little corn has made its appearance, and in many places is rotting in the ground. Pastures were never in a better condition.

KEOKUK, Ia., June 13.—[Special.]—The corn prospect in this vicinity has not improved to any great extent. There are rainfalls nearly every day, and the corn lands are too wet to cultivate. On rolling ground a good stand is now reported, but the fields are muddy. The wheat prospect is still encouraging, while oats and grass were never in better condition.

TOPEKA, Kas., June 13.—[Special.]—The amount of rainfall in Kansas within the last two weeks has been unusually large, and, while causing no immediate damage, has greatly retarded the cultivation of corn. Farmers are complaining of the progress made by the weeds, but generally the corn is making good headway, and with a few days of favorable weather will come out all right. The entire season has been most advantageous for wheat, which is rapidly improving, and will make a fair crop throughout. The crop authorities predict that the yield will exceed the estimate made by the Department of Agriculture.

MAN-HUNTS.

...Enters a Peaceful Citi...'s House at Rock-ford, Ala.

...zen, His Wife, and His Son ...at Sight and Instant-...ly Killed.

...rl Near Cheboygan, Mich., Horribly ...acked by a Man and Left to Die.

IN ALABAMA.

A MASSACRE.

...rs, Ga., June 13.—At Rockford, ...nty, Ala., Jordan Corbin, a negro, ...e house of a peaceful citizen, Ben-...den, and shot him while lying on ...

...jumped up, and the negro shot ...

...arted to give the alarm, and he was ...

...instantly killed. ...ter, aged 14 years, escaped and ...arm. ...as no provocation for the murder, ...ntry round about is being scoured ...hd.

IN MICHIGAN.

A HORRIBLE CRIME.

...GAN, Mich., June 13.—[Special.]—A ...lous crime was perpetrated here last ...he person of Nettie Lyons, a little ...rs of age. She was enticed from ...e about 5 o'clock last evening ...amp into the woods a mile ... home. The father of the child ... night for her and found her in a ...dition at 8 o'clock this morning ...b in the left side into the left lung, ...dy and arms badly bruised. A ...eeting was called at the firemen's ...d a large squad of men, afoot and ..., were sent in every direction to ...he villain, who, it is thought, can ...ed and run in. Great excitement ...ver brutal the affair.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, ...TON, D. C., June 14—1 a. m.—In...

For the South Atlantic States, ...s, followed by cooler, partly cloudy ...winds shifting to northwest and ...higher barometer.

Gulf States, generally fair weather, ...to southeast winds, stationary or ...in temperature, generally higher ...r.

Upper Mississippi and Missouri ...slightly warmer, fair weather, ...to westerly winds, lower barome...

Lake region, cool and fair weather, ...fting to west and south, rising, fol...the west portion by falling barom...in the Upper Lake region slight ...mperature.

...orado, warmer, fair weather. ...mberland and Arkansas Rivers will ...e Upper Ohio will fall slowly.

BULLETIN.

...ains have prevailed during the day ...Southern States, Ohio Valley, and ...Lake region, followed by cooler, ...weather, and winds shifting to ...

...clear weather prevails in the Upper ...ion and Upper Mississippi Valley, ...iable winds. ...mperature has fallen about 10 de...the Lake region and Ohio Valley, and ...ghtly in the extreme Northwest. ...mperature will rise slowly in the ...st and Upper Lake region, with fair ...Thursday and local rains Friday.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

...m. June 14—1 a. m.—The following ...ions are taken at the same moment of ...e stations named:

	Ther. 7:29 p. m.	Ther. 12:29 a. m.	Wind.	Rain.	Weather.
...	61	61	S.W.	Fresh.	Fair.
...	61	61	S.W.	Fresh.	Clear.
...	61	61	S.W.	Fresh.	Clear.
...	61	61	S.W.	Fresh.	Fair.
...	61	61	S.W.	Fresh.	Clear.
...	61	61	S.W.	Light.	Clear.
...	61	61	S.W.	Light.	Clear.
...	61	61	S.W.	Light.	Clear.
...	61	61	S.W.	Light.	Fair.
...	61	61	S.W.	Light.	Fair.
...	61	61	S.W.	Light.	Clear.
...	61	61	S.W.	Light.	Clear.
...	61	61	S.W.	Light.	Clear

The Tribune.

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GLASGOW, Scotland—Allan's American News Agency, 31 Renfield-st.
LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Manager.
PARIS, France—American Exchange, 35 Boulevard des Capucines.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—1812 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposite new Court-House. Miss Selena Fetter in "The Wife."

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposite the new Court-House. Augustin Daly's Company in "7-20-8."

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, between Dearborn and Clark. Haverly's Mastodon Minstrels.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. "The Power of Money."

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Variety entertainment.

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. Baylis & Kennedy's "Mesmeric Bright-Lights."

Lyceum Theatre.
Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Variety entertainment.

Bantu's Pavilion.
Corner Twenty-second street and Indiana avenue. "Hearts and Hampers."

Dime Museum.
154 and 156 West Madison street. Open from 1 to 10 p. m.

Barnum's Circus and Menagerie.
Base-Ball Grounds and Lake Front, foot of Washington-st. Afternoon and evening.

Lake Park Tabernacle.
Corner Michigan avenue and Congress street. Old Folks' Concert by the Continental Club.

THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1883.

THE PRICE OF THE TRIBUNE REDUCED.

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Daily delivered by carrier in city, per week	0.25	0.20
Daily and Sunday delivered in city, per week	0.30	0.25
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The price to newsvenders and newsdealers generally after the 18th inst. will be $2.50 per 100 for week-day issues of THE TRIBUNE, and at the same rate for smaller orders. The wholesale price of the Sunday issue will continue at $3 per 100. By this reduction country dealers can sell THE TRIBUNE to regular customers for 25 cents per week, instead of 30 cents, as heretofore, and the daily, including the Sunday edition, for 30 cents per week, instead of 35 cents, and still make a good profit.

This reduction in price will involve no diminution in the size or style of THE TRIBUNE. Its expenditures for news will continue on the same great scale as before. Its editorial and local departments will be kept up to the high standard of efficiency for which they have long been noted. It shall be our constant effort to make THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE unrivaled as a newspaper in the United States or the world.

GEN. HAZEN'S bureau predicts cool, fair weather, with winds shifting west and south, for today in the Upper Lake region.

MENTION was made in Sunday's paper of the explosion of a powder magazine in Scutari. Later accounts place the number of killed at 150 and the wounded at 53.

THE Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange yesterday listed $30,761,000 in railway stocks and bonds. This is indicative that there is a plethora of loanable funds, and that there is a revival of the speculative boom.

THE joyous ceremonies attendant upon the dedication of a soldiers' monument at Mystic Bridge, Conn., yesterday, were sadly interferred with by the premature explosion of the powder in two cannons used in firing a salute in honor of the Governor. Three men were seriously if not fatally wounded, and fifteen others received injuries more or less painful.

IN an interview with a reporter of THE TRIBUNE yesterday, Senator Sherman, of Ohio, said he thought the liquor traffic should be subject to the control of the Legislature, adding: "Such is the case with other interests, such as railroads, banks, etc., and I cannot see why the liquor business should be an exception." Senator Sherman's position on this question is sound and tenable. The Legislature and the order-loving people of the State of Illinois take the same view of the case and deel are for high license.

READING, Pa., has thirty-five building associations, five of which are in a desperate financial condition, and one has held no meeting for several months. The Directors of three others some time ago came to the conclusion that there was something rotten in the management, and an exhaustive investigation was ordered. The climax came yesterday afternoon, when a warrant was sworn out against Osmund Geier, the Secretary of the three associations, charging him with having embezzled some $25,000. He was arrested and held to bail in $5,000. His books are reported to be in a terrible condition.

A DISGRACEFUL spectacle was witnessed in Washington yesterday morning. The jury in the star-route cases, which had been out all night, were brought into court to receive instructions on points of law. Juror Vernon fell on the floor in a drunken fit. Proceedings were stopped until the man could be sobered up. This occupied about twenty minutes, and the eleven jurors who had been dismissed returned again to the court. Juror Harrigan bothered the court with a very confused question, which seemed to relate to the date of certain orders made by Brady, and was told that it was a question of fact and not of law, and, therefore, no instruction could be given. After being told to formulate a verdict as a whole, the jury retired, and at midnight had not come to any conclusion. It was reported that the jurors stood ten for the defendants and two for the prosecution.

THE Senate yesterday ordered the Harper bill to a third reading by a vote which shows that it is sure to become a law, in spite of all the factious opposition that can be brought to bear. The steady, irresistible, forward progress of the bill is filling its opponents with despair. Manifest destiny is against them, and the best thing that they can do is to submit meekly to the inevitable. A year hence every one of them will be ashamed to have it known that he cast his vote against the High-License bill.

THE second step in the infamous scheme to nullify the Harper bill and rob the city of $1,000,000 of revenue was taken yesterday, when a majority of the City Committee on Licenses agreed to report in favor of the passage of the ordinance introduced by Geoheran, the misrepresentative of the Eighteenth Ward, by which it is attempted to change the date of expiration of the license year to June 1, so that saloonkeepers may rush in and take advantage of the present low rate. Hildreth, Geoheran, and Eisfeldt made remarks indicative of their intense sympathy with the saloonkeepers and their intense disregard of the interests of everybody else, and it was decided to report the nullifying measure back to the Council, which will hold a special meeting tomorrow evening. Its consideration will then be postponed until Monday, when the fight will come. On that day every Alderman who has any respect for his oath of office or the duty he owes to the people of Chicago should be present and do all he can to defeat this last desperate device of the doggeries and their friends.

OUR readers will remember the Dukes murder trial, which took place in Uniontown, Pa., last March. Dukes, who was a member of the Legislature, had been paying attentions to the daughter of Capt. Nutt, a very prominent citizen, who was then Treasurer of the State, and it was generally understood that the young couple, who were constantly in each other's society, would marry in the course of a few months. Last December Dukes suddenly ceased visiting his inamorata, and when asked for an explanation replied by letter. This was addressed to Capt. Nutt. It was the most atrocious and cold-blooded communication ever penned. Dukes asserted that the young lady was a wanton, and this he knew from personal knowledge. Capt. Nutt replied with great manliness and self control in the course of two or three days, and made an appointment for an explanation. The interview was held in the private room of a hotel. It was of short duration, and ended in a tragedy. Capt. Nutt was shot by Dukes and instantly killed. Three months later the slayer was brought to trial. He pleaded not guilty, and made the general issue of self-defense. The testimony was conclusive that at no time was he in personal danger, but a corrupt jury brought in a verdict of not guilty, Dukes hurriedly left town to avoid the popular fury. He was expelled from his seat in the Legislature, and then began his career as a pariah. The society to which he was once welcomed passed by on the other side. The young lady whom he so infamously maligned began pistol practice with a view of wreaking sooner or later a terrible revenge. However, this was left for her brother to do. Last evening he met Dukes near the post-office in Uniontown and fired five shots in rapid succession. Four took effect, and Dukes expiated his crime by giving up his life on the post-office steps.

THE LEGAL POINTS IN THE LICENSE ISSUE.

The position taken by THE TRIBUNE in regard to the devices which have been suggested for nullifying or defeating the new License law has been sustained by a number of leading lawyers, who have cited decisions of the Supreme Court of this State and of the United States Supreme Court which convey an almost absolute assurance that the new law will be upheld as constitutional and also as operative in the face of any local license ordinances which may be passed to defeat it. The important points in the case are as follows:

1. The law must be regarded in the nature of a police regulation, and not as a tax such as that on land or chattels. All the decisions which have been cited by contesting license laws agree in this particular. The new License act bears upon its face the evidence of an intention to regulate and restrict the traffic in intoxicating drinks rather than to raise revenue therefrom. The very fact that it discriminates between beer and whisky, exacting more than three times more for the privilege of selling alcohol than it exacts for the privilege of selling malt liquid alone, is a sign that beer is regarded as much less injurious to the community than whisky, and the sale of the latter discouraged on that account. As a police regulation, the law will not be subject to the same judical construction as a revenue tax on real and personal property.

2. Authority to divide dramshops into separate classes is fully recognized in existing statutes and in standard decisions of the higher courts, Lieb's dictum to the contrary notwithstanding. The General Incorporation act contemplates such a distinction as the new License law makes by authorizing the local authorities to license the sale of any "intoxicating, malt, vinous, mixed, or fermented liquor." Here are five separate classes, while the new License law makes only two. Furthermore, the right to make distinctions between different kinds of saloons was fully recognized by the decision of the Illinois Supreme Court which affirmed the right of the local authorities to discriminate between different localities within their jurisdiction, charging one license rate for one street and another for another street. If that can be done without intringement upon the constitutional principle of uniformity as to class, certainly the distinction between beer-saloons and whisky-saloons does not conflict with the rule of the Constitution.

3. License has been held over and over again not to be a contract, and the United States Supreme Court has so ruled. In that case the Council would be powerless to defeat the new law by passing an ordinance now which should terminate the license year June 1. In the first place, if a license be a contract the Council has no authority to cut off one month from the life of existing licenses which were issued at the rate of $53 a year. In the next place, if that were done, and the license be not a contract, the saloonkeepers would be liable for the difference from the moment the State law should go into effect; and those who should fail to comply with the requirements of the State law would be conducting the saloon business without a license.

These points cover every emergency that is likely to arise, and they seem to be perfectly well settled. In such case it will be useless for the saloon-Aldermen to attempt a defiance of the law or to fly in the face of public sentiment by changing the license year; it will not enable them nor their associates in the saloon business to escape the new license fee. It will be equally a waste of money to carry the law into the courts and go through long and expensive litigation in the vain attempt to have it set aside on the ground of unconstitutionality. Those in the saloon business who shall pay the new license fee and give their time and attention to their business will fare best in the long run.

LEO HAS CRAWFISHED.

The Pope's course in the matter of the circular condemning the Parnell fund has been somewhat curious, rather amusing, but mostly ridiculous. Like the King of France, the Pope marched up the hill, but, quite unlike the Gallic monarch, he did not march down again. He rolled down. There was an evident effort to make his descent gradual, or at least to make it appear gradual. But the attempt has been scarcely a success. No Pope has ever been placed in so humiliating an attitude as Leo, and no people have ever advanced so much in the estimation of the world in the short space of one month as the Irish people have by their attitude of uncompromising fidelity to their prudent leaders, as well as by their uncompromising refusal to surrender to the dictates of ecclesiastical politicians.

They have plainly and clearly told Leo to attend to his own business; that they will have no interference of his in their political affairs; that as far as they are concerned their political Pope shall be an Irishman and not an Italian. It must no doubt have been rather surprising to Leo, and Simeoni, and Jacobini. They had been rejoicing over the partial surrender of Bismarck, the man of blood and iron; they have been congratulating themselves, though without sufficient reason, that the author of the "Letters from Naples" and of the pamphlets on "Vaticanism" was willing to compromise, and that the son of Victor Emmanuel was about to make a partial surrender, when the sturdy defiance and *non possumus* of a hitherto obedient Catholic peasantry met the attempt of the infallible Pontiff to dictate to them in political matters. The peasants have declared almost as one man that they were willing to trust to the guidance in political matters of a young Protestant gentleman of their own nation rather than to the guidance of the Italian head of the Roman Catholic Church.

The discovery has evidently astonished the Pope and his advisers. It was something that they were not prepared for. They counted on docility—they met but defiance. They expected submission—they were treated with contemptuous indifference. There never has been a more pitiful spectacle than the retreat of the Pope before the Catholic peasants of Ireland. The retreat has been undignified and ridiculous. The efforts of the Pope's Generalissimo, Cardinal Simeoni, to cover up the disgrace of the retreat has but made matters worse. He has descended to the merest pettifogging subterfuges to make it appear that it was not a retreat at all. In doing so he has but spoiled his case. He has but added insult to injury. Cardinal Simeoni said to the correspondent who interviewed him that "Mr. Parnell was not personally in the mind of the Holy Father or the Propaganda when the letter was issued," yet Mr. Parnell is mentioned in the circular, without the prefix "Mr.," however, and his name is again mentioned in connection with the testimonial fund. Cardinal Simeoni is made to say also that the Papal circular is being "implicitly obeyed by the Bishops and the people." The Prefect of the Propaganda must not have been reading the Irish and American papers. If he had read them he would have found that the circular had been more than contemptuously ignored by the people, and it had but one effect—to stimulate subscriptions. The pretended sympathy with Ireland expressed in Simeoni's interview must have grated on every Irishman who has read it. It but aggravates the original offense, and is but a most clumsy effort at letting down easy—the clumsiest ever made, perhaps, by any one pretending to diplomacy.

The whole truth about the matter is, that the Pope has been astonished by the revolt, not only of the Irish-Irish, but of the American-Irish and the Australian and Canadian Irish, against his attempt to act as the Pontifical Viceroy of England over them. He has apparently not been informed that there have been National schools in Ireland, and that daily and weekly papers are being read by the people; that the letter and the newspaper from America are important factors in the education of the Irish in Ireland. The result has been that Leo and Simeoni and Jacobini ventured too far, and have had to retreat nastily and in disorder.

The Irish people have certainly gained by the whole affair. They have shown themselves independent of clerical control—that they can think and act for themselves. They have served notice on Leo and his Italian Cardinals and English and Italian advisers that they are no longer dupes, nor mere dumb, driven cattle.

The Pope and his advisers have made themselves but a laughing-stock. They who have boasted of their victories over the Czar and the Emperors, over Kings, Princes, and courtiers, have been forced to retreat before an undisciplined peasantry, led by a cool-headed gentleman, who is not of their faith. The Irish may well be excused for their jubilations over their victory.

SALOONS AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC.

Any abortive attempts which may be made to defeat the operation of the State License law after it shall go into effect will be the work of the saloonkeepers and the shyster politicians who represent them. No such effort will meet with the sympathy or approval of the masses, who have no interest in relieving the grog-sellers from any license which may be assessed upon them as a police regulation. The price of drinks will not be increased, but the quality thereof will be materially improved by the operation of high license, which will eliminate the venders of the worst liquors. It is the irresponsible grog-sellers who vend adulterated liquor and deal in the worst, cheapest, and most villainous bug-juice that enters the human anatomy. This general fact has been proved by actual experience with high license wherever it has been tried. One of the first effects of increased license is to weed out the "cheap and nasty" saloons; the drinking places which survive go a larger business, make more money, and can better afford than before to sell drinks at the old price. Not only that, but they can also afford to furnish a better quality of liquor, to keep their places cleaner and in better order, and to give better accommodations. The present fierce competition in the liquor traffic, which is promoted and encouraged by low license, leads naturally to injurious adulteration of the liquids which are sold. As a result of this, the amount of *pure* wine, whisky, or brandy is small, and much of the beer is adulterated. From the moment the unnecessary surplus saloons shall be got rid of the brewers and rectifiers will find that the quality of their "goods" will cut an important figure in their sales, and the retail venders will seek custom by serving a fair measure and a better article. The bibulous classes, therefore, have a direct personal interest in sustaining the Harper bill.

There is another consideration of still more weight in arraying the drinkers against the grog-sellers whenever the latter shall attempt to break down the license laws. A great majority of the men who drink in saloons and pay for their liquor are temperate and industrious people who work for their living and pay taxes. Every man among them is interested in increasing the city revenues by a million of dollars a year if that can be done without increasing the taxes on his house, furniture, or shop. The additional revenue represents more viaducts, more police protection, cleaner streets, more paved streets, and improvement all along the line. It is of more benefit to those who drink to secure such a result than to divide the money among the overnumerous saloonkeepers whom they support.

The laboring classes have an additional reason for maintaining any law which adds a million dollars to the revenues of local government, for the great bulk of that sum will be distributed among them in providing public improvements, whereas they would not receive the slightest benefit from a distribution of the money among one or two thousand surplus saloonkeepers; the price of their drinks would be no cheaper to them, and they would get not as good liquor if the saloonkeepers were relieved from the tax and their excessive number continued.

The Aldermen who are making an effort to nullify the State law are simply antagonizing say 80,000 citizens who support the saloons in order to pander to some 4,000 saloonkeepers who live upon the 80,000 aforesaid. If the local politician thinks that is good policy he is guilty of very bad judgment.

A MAN TO BE DISCHARGED.

The action of Second Assistant Postmaster-General Elmer in making new mail contracts with men under indictment for the star-route frauds and his immoral language in defending his course make it plain beyond argument that he is totally unfit to hold such a trust as a Government post of any kind. A brief review of the facts without any ornamentation will show this to any one whose moral sense is not tainted by the peculiar infection in the air of Washington, where the position of an officer of the people is apparently sought only to be used against the people and for the perversion of public opportunities to private profit.

Since John R. Miner was indicted he has obtained seventeen contracts from the Post-Office authorities. In most of these the surety whom the Post-Office authorities have accepted is Valle, another defendant under indictment for criminal fraud. These men are not only liable to be sent to the penitentiary, a place from which one would suppose it would be difficult for them to attend to the business of the Government, but are threatened by civil suits, which may bankrupt them. These were to have been begun more than a year ago. Our Washington dispatches announce that the mysteriously delayed suits have at last been brought against the Parker-Salisbury combination, and the fortunes of Miner and Valle are both likely to be swept away by the civil damages that must be awarded to the Government in restitution for their plundering.

But this is not at all the whole extent of the case. It is in evidence and is admitted by Mr. Elmer that the bids for the Niobrara route, to which Senator Van Wyck has so opportunely called the attention of the country, were once rejected, owing to objections made to the establishment of that route. The checks deposited by the bidders were returned. After the matter had thus been terminated, the department let the contract to this indicted favorit without again calling for bids, or proceeding in any way according to the requirements of the law. The Second Assistant Postmaster-General, pretending to represent the people, but in the most substantial manner representing those who were plundering the people, let this contract to a man whom he and his associates in the Government were prosecuting for fraud in this very kind of service. The law requires "faithful performance," and he chose such a man for faithful performance, tho he knew officially that there was a strong chance that Miner might have to manage his business from within the walls of a United States penitentiary. The sureties, the law says, "must be good and sufficient," and Mr. Elmer deliberately intrusts official business to a man who, as he knew, was to be sued by the Government for damages that would probably strip him of all he was worth.

There is nothing wanting to make Mr. Elmer's offense deeply injurious to the Government by whom he has been intrusted with his important office, and monstrously offensive to every moral sense. He used his official discretion to betray the interests of the Government into the hands of those who were certain to render "unfaithful performance," and who had "bad and insufficient sureties." He violated the laws which as a trustee of the people he should have followed to even a technical nicety. He puts a picturesque climax to his treachery by sending the clerks of the Government after Miner's oath and signature to the illegal contract into the very room in which the department (of which Elmer is an officer) was trying Miner for criminal fraud in just such contracts. When asked about his course, Elmer, well knowing the discretion which the law reposed in him as a sacred duty, and well knowing that he had violated the law, said coarsely and falsely that if the Devil were the lowest bidder he would have had to give him the contract.

The evidence that the Post-Office Department is all the time making new contracts with the very men whom it is through the Attorney-General's office pretending to prosecute for criminal fraud is overwhelming. The Administration cannot exist and do such things. They threaten Government itself, if not with immediate collapse, at least with a deadly and insidious decay. The Post-Office Department ought to be swept out as if it were a worse than Augean, a swill-milk, stable. The officer responsible for letting these contracts to Miner, and who has had the immorality to defend this traitorous action, ought to be at the head of the file of officials to be drummed out in disgrace. If there is not virtue enough in the Administration to do this we must appeal to Congress to impeach every one concerned in this scandal, which in every aspect has made a mockery of democratic government.

THE MAJ. NICKERSON DIVORCE CASE.

The West has heretofore borne an unenviable reputation for the laxness of its divorce laws and for the facilities offered by its courts for effecting marital separations, but the proceedings in the case of Maj. Nickerson, of the United States army, go to show that wrongfully and fraudently obtained divorces are not confined to the West. This man, who is not only a disgrace to the army, but who ought to be hooted out of all decent society, sent his wife to Europe, went on board the steamer and bade her a pretended affectionate good-by, wrote to her while in Europe, sent her remittances, and meanwhile brought a suit for divorce in a Pennsylvania court on the charge of desertion, advertised the application in an obscure country paper, this being the only publicity required under the laws of that State, obtained a decree, and immediately married another woman. The injured wife said in her testimony:

> We went to New York together and Maj. Nickerson engaged a stateroom for me on board the North German Lloyd steamer Donau. That was July 10, 1880. I was introduced to Mr. Morris Slater, of New York, and then my husband kissed me good-by and left me. I received money regularly from him in Europe, even after his letters had ceased. One remittance came six hours after I got the telegram announcing that he had secured a divorce. His letters were affectionate up to April, 1881, and after that they became cool, sometimes grupl. The last letter I received was May 31, 1882. I never had any idea that he intended seeking a divorce. Today is the first time I have seen him since we parted on board the steamer.

As soon as she was informed of what had occurred, Mrs. Nickerson returned from Europe and commenced a suit to set aside the decree and declare the subsequent marriage void. There was no dispute as to the testimony. It was as clear as the sunlight that this scoundrel had obtained his divorce by fraud. The court annulled the decree, declared the second marriage void, and the second wife, who was never legally married, was left with an illegitimate child. Judge Thayer, of the Common Pleas Court of Philadelphia, before whom Mrs. Nickerson brought her suit, not only promptly decided in her favor, but he took occasion to comment in the severest terms upon the disgraceful nature of the divorce laws in that State. In his decision he pronounced the original decreee a scandalous and outrageous fraud, and said: "It was a fraud upon his wife, upon the court, and, I doubt not, upon the respectable counsel who represented him." More than this, he attacked the statute itself in the following vigorous manner:

> A great wrong has thus been perpetrated under the forms of law, which the court must make haste to redress without delay. It is a reproach to justice and to the State of Pennsylvania that her laws upon such a subject should be in a condition which renders the commission of such a flagrant and nefarious fraud possible. Courts are obliged to administer the laws as they find them. Where a prima facie case is made out by ex-parte testimony they cannot lawfully refuse the decree to which the act of Assembly declares the libellant in divorce to be entitled. It is the experience of mankind that no law can be made strong enough to prevent the occasional miscarriage of justice by means of false and falsehood and fraud resorted to by unprincipled men. Especially are fraud and falsehood easily available against the absent in all cases, whether they be cases of divorce, actions at law, proceedings in equity, or whatever be the form of the proceedings. But ordinarily, in actions at law, jurisdiction cannot be obtained of the defendant without the service of a writ. It is easy to see what wrongs may be perpetrated upon a defendant by substituting for actual notice that kind of constructive notice which arises from a brief publication made in local newspapers remote from the actual residence of the defendant. This case is a flagrant example of it. It is worthy of the consideration of the Legislature whether it would not be wise, and just, and expedient to prohibit a decree of divorce in every case where there is not plenary proof that actual, personal notice of the pendency of the proceedings has been given to the respondent. Occasional newspaper advertisements to absent people amount to nothing as a means of notice.

Judge Thayer pleaded for a revision of the laws in such a resolute and indignant manner, and the case itself is one of such prominence, that there is little doubt it will prove the beginning of a reform in divorce legislation in Pennsylvania. As it stands now, it makes divorce procurable at the pleasure of either party, and it is no exaggeration when Judge Thayer declares "that the abolition of all laws permitting divorces would be better for the people of the State and productive of fewer evils than the present lax state of the laws upon this subject." A greater wrong was never committed against a lady than that of which this miserable wretch stands convicted, though she has now obtained the full measure of justice. The woman who consented to marry Nickerson, knowing his wife and why she was absent in Europe, has received no small degree of punishment by being declared a mistress and having her child stamped as illegitimate, and now punishment should follow quickly upon Nickerson himself. He should be discharged from the army without ceremony, and the courts, if his hiding-place can be discovered, should impose the highest penalties of perjury upon him. "Laws which render easy the abolition of the marriage contract are indicative of corruption, disorder, and domestic anarchy," says Judge Thayer. Such laws are in force in many other States as well as in Pennsylvania. It is not the fault of courts that divorces are so frequent and so easily obtained, but of the statute itself, and in the absence of any National provision there is ample occasion for the Legislature of every State to examine their divorce laws and see wherein they are defective. As they now stand, their effect upon society is injurious and contaminating, and through their agency, as has been shown in this case, the most monstrous wrongs can be inflicted upon a helpless woman.

CULTURE ON THE RAMPAGE.

It appears to be about time for the authorities of Boston to retire their representative of culture, Prof. John L. Sullivan, to the seclusion which a jail affords, where his brawn and muscle can be put to the service of the State, whatever grief his incarceration may cause among the élite of the hub who have flocked to his seances, or to the gentle souls of Mr. Dana and Mr. Conkling who sat under his knock-outs in New York.

Prof. Sullivan has been ruined by popular fame and the flattery of the élite. After his defeat of Mr. Patrick Ryan, of Chicago, in the ring at New Orleans, he returned to Boston, and his journey was in the nature of an ovation. In accordance with a very general request he commenced giving a series of lyceum entertainments at which any person ambitious of the distinction of being knocked out in a given time was accommodated. The ambitious ones were so numerous that it was with difficulty he could accommodate them, and they embraced all grades from aristocratic sparrers down to gutter bruisers. He rapidly became a fashion. Not to see Sullivan was to be out of the world. Hence his audiences were very large, and the élite did not think it beneath them to mingle with the scum at the knock-outs. He was lionized. This was something new to him. He made a great deal of money. This was new to him also. The receipts of one seance sometimes amounted to more money than he had had in all his life before his encounter with Mr. Patrick Ryan made him famous. Soon he became the attraction at every public event. Harvard College even had its eye upon him, and was in doubt whether to give him the chair of fistic "oulchaw" or the degree of LL.D. which Butler just missed. He spent his money royally as soon as he discovered that the jeunesse dorée is always characterized by lavish prodigality. Prior to meeting Mr. Patrick Ryan whisky was good enough for him, but now that he had become a lion he took to champagne. He had a house to live in, and pointed shoes, and carried a cane. He ornamented his house with bric-a-brac, hung handsome pictures upon the walls, and bought the latest styles of furniture. He was nothing if not esthetic. He also entered upon a series of colossal sprees.

During one of these sprees Prof. Sullivan returned to his home, and, being in an ugly frame of mind, he commenced breaking up housekeeping. He smashed his furniture, hurled chairs at his pictures, tore down his curtains, broke up the china, and was having a delightfully iconoclastic time when Mrs. Sullivan, his mother, entered upon the scene and commenced to remonstrate with the Professor upon the absurdity as well as the disastrous character of his conduct. It is probable that the Professor mistook her for Mace, or the Maori, or Mr. Patrick Ryan, and the remonstrance as a war-cry or challenge to arms, as he at once established an imaginary ring, put up his arms, and proceeded to knock the old lady out, which he accomplished in about a round and a half, and then resumed the demolition of what furniture remained. The next day the old lady swore out a warrant for his arrest, whereupon the Professor disappeared. It is understood, however, that he is living incognito in the vicinity of his summer residence, and that the officers of justice are on his track. Notwithstanding the pain it may cost his many admirers, it is to be hoped that he may be captured if it requires the entire strength of the militia of the Commonwealth to accomplish it, and that he may, as we have said, be compelled to do the State some service in knocking out stone from quarries. The Boston pet appears to be a brute.

IT is stated in our Milwaukee dispatches of Wednesday that that city had been drained of cash by the operator who had undertaken to run a lard deal on the Chicago Board of Trade. The amount of money said to be required to form this lard corner is put at $14,000,000. A Chicago dispatch to the New York *Tribune* lately stated that millions of dollars were "invested" in wheat and corn on our board by some New York and Connecticut capitalists who have undertaken to manipulate the future course of prices. These facts give an idea of the vast sums which are nowadays adventured on the Board of Trade in the attempts to make an unnatural and inhuman profit by creating artificial prices for food. Deep as is the indignation which such a use of wealth justly excites, there is one comic element in this tragic play with subsistence. It is the righteous wrath of the man who is making an artificial price with those who have made an artificial lard. He is adulterating prices. They are adulterating commodities. One attacks the life of the poor by giving them homicidal food; the other attacks it by robbing them of the means of buying as much food as their money ought to procure if the markets were left to their natural course. As these gentry have fallen out there is some hope that the rest of us may get our rights. If the exposure of the adulteration of lard can be revenged by an exposure of the adulteration of the price of lard the "honors" will be easy. Let the good fight go on.

THE meeting held yesterday in the club-room of the Sherman House recorded a protest which the County Commissioners cannot afford to disregard. The remarkable and utterly indefensible proposition is made by the Commissioners to abolish the official abstract office. The movement, if successful, will extinguish a department which is a proved and positive benefit to the public. If the scheme of the Commissioners is carried through, an expensive monopoly of private abstract-making will be created, and the interests of the general public will be subordinated in the most unwarranted manner. The wily plotting of these county officials was completely exposed at yesterday's meeting. Recorder Brockway, acting in the interests of the taxpayers, has prepared a bill, which is now before the Legislature, making the abstract department a part of the Recorder's office. The bill has so far commended itself to the better judgment of the lawmakers at Springfield that it has passed to second reading in the House and third reading in the Senate. By the shameless use of a corruption fund a lobby is endeavoring to prevent Recorder Brockway's bill from becoming a law. A public abstract office is a necessity in this community. It serves as a wholesome check on extortioners and prevents the abuses of monopoly. There are so many good reasons why Recorder Brockway's bill should pass both Houses at Springfield that it will be a matter of profound regret should the County Board succeed in defeating the measure.

ONCE in a while Chicago is treated with a consideration which deserves due recognition. About ninety manufacturers of cotton-seed oil selected this city as the place of holding their annual convention, and the date was fixed for Tuesday, the 12th inst. This compliment was owing to the fact that more cotton-seed oil is consumed here than in any other city in the world—Nice and Lucca, the homes of the olive-oil industry, not excepted. There was a slight impediment—an unexpected unpleasantness, as it were—in the way. A Milwaukee speculator had the hardihood to refuse several thousand tierces of Chicago lard, on the ground that it was adulterated with tallow and cotton-seed oil. He did more. He publicly made the charge, and the Directors of the Board of Trade were compelled by the powerful voice of public opinion to notice it. They organized a star-chamber inquisition, and proceeded to take testimony. The general drift of this found its way into the press, and the cotton-seed oil manufacturers thought it wise not to crowd the mourners. There is always a possibility of a community getting too much of a good thing. Chicago is thankful that the oil convention was postponed for two weeks.

THE "Native Press of India," notwithstanding the restrictive character of the English press laws and the arbitrary character of the decisions in press cases of the English Judges of the Hindu courts, occasionally use rather strong language, as the following extract from one of the "native" journals will show:

> Our interests clash at every step with those of the Europeans in India. They can only fatten at our ruin. If the planters must flourish, they must flourish at the ruin of ryots. If European merchants and tradesmen must flourish, they can do it only by reducing the people of the soil to sewers of wood and drawers of water. If the Europeans must be provided for, that can be only done by throwing the people of the soil out of employ, or creating sinecures which the people must maintain by the sweat of their brow. It is, therefore, almost impossible to work with the Anglo-Indian for the country's good from a common platform. A friendship between the races has thus become utterly impossible, and however deplorable this circumstance may be it will have its salutary effect upon the Hindu mind. The Hindus must make up their mind to do without this friendship, and rely upon their own exertions for the growth of the country.

THERE is a law to prevent the sale of liquor to minors and to punish those who are guilty of that offense. But Rubens, Communist, the attorney for the Grog-Sellers' Association, has a case in hand in which he proposes to test the constitutionality of the statute against selling whisky to boys. In other words, the grog-sellers want to break down this law in order that they may increase their business by debauching the youth of Chicago. When such cases as this come before the public there will be a universal regret that the new License law does not charge the whisky-sellers $1,000 instead of $500 for a privilege which some of them are constantly seeking to abuse.

The Ninth Ward Election Frauds.

THE TRIBUNE printed yesterday the interesting report of the committee appointed by the Union League Club to examine into and report upon the alleged frauds in the Second Precinct of the Ninth Ward at the last municipal election. The state of affairs brought to light is calculated to alarm and disgust honest men of both political parties. Out of a total vote alleged to have been cast of 1,112, 907 are either fraudulent or as tainted with fraud as to demand investigation. Scores of men were voted from vacant lots, or from shanties which can barely house a cow, or from factories and stores. So little respect was paid to appearances, and so few of the ordinary precautions of the repeater were taken, that about all the Presidents of the United States, living and dead, figure on the poll-book as voters in the Ninth Ward. These revelations were not necessary, however, to show that there had been fraud in this particular precinct, for that was apparent from the returns. The following table shows the vote in the four precincts of the ward at the last Presidential and the last municipal election. Every one will notice the remarkable increase in the Democratic vote in the Second Precinct over 1880, when a full and honest, or reasonably honest, vote was cast, as compared with the loss in the Third and Fourth Precincts, where the judges seem to have done their duty fairly well.

PREC'T.	NOVEMBER, 1880.		APRIL, 1883.	
	Garfield.	Hancock.	Cary.	Harrison.
1	308	577	209	627
2	377	499	192	981
3	456	527	425	911
4	681	330	414	787
Total	1,822	1,623	1,240	3,306

The condition of affairs revealed by the investigations of the Union League Committee should not be allowed to go unnoticed, nor should the perpetrators of these outrageous frauds go unwhipped of justice. The Union League Club, having taken this important step in the direction of political reform, should go on and get up the evidence in proper shape, so that it may be laid before the grand jury in order that indictments may be found and prosecutions be had. To do this will take money, but the club membership embraces many gentlemen of means of both political parties, who certainly will not hesitate to make a slight pecuniary sacrifice for the purpose of punishing men who have been guilty of the rascality revealed by their committee. They have put their hands to the plow, and they cannot abandon the admirable work they have begun. We are confident, too, that they will not stop with this second rest of rascality that they have unearthed, but that they will extend their field of operations, and see what ballot-box stuffing was done in other parts of the city. Both the First and Second Wards would no doubt yield rich returns to the hunter after fraud.

These Ninth Ward revelations go far to justify the claim made by the Republicans that they were really beaten only 5,000 votes last spring, and that of the alleged 10,000 majority for Harrison at least a half was fraudulent. They then said that they had been defrauded by the smaller figure they would have contented themselves with, and would have had good cause for their action.

SOME whisky-soaked loafer started a rumor yesterday that a fund was being raised by the Lumberman's Exchange and the Citizens' Association to secure the passage of the Harper High-License bill through the Senate. Mr. George W. Hotchkiss, Secretary of the Lumberman's Exchange, said he knew nothing whatever of it, but did not believe there was a word of truth in it. Mr. J. P. Ketcham, President of the exchange, T. W. Harvey, A. A. Bigelow, and J. H. Swan, members of the exchange, denied that they had been approached in any manner or had made any voluntary contributions to aid the Harper bill. Secretary Ambler, of the Citizens' Association, and F. F. Elmendorf, of the Citizens' League, knew nothing of any efforts being made in the direction indicated. The Harper bill has passed the House and will pass the Senate on its merits. It has behind it a force of public opinion embracing more than two-thirds of all the voters in the State. But the Liquor-Leaguers who squandered $40,000 in Springfield in abortive efforts to defeat the bill wish to believe that they were defeated by a resort to their own tricks.

WHAT makes the sun hot? The June meeting of the American Astronomical Society, of Brooklyn, was recently held in the Pack

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VEMBER, 1880.		APRIL, 1883.	
rfield.	Hancock.	Cary.	Harrison
308	577	209	657
377	486	193	991
456	227	453	141
681	330	414	227
1,822	1,623	1,268	2,016

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EFIELD *Journal.*]—There has been est of late in the subject of consoli- ernal-revenue districts, a step which with a view to reducing the cost of of the Government revenue. How posed consolidation will affect Illinois known, but the *Journal* has prepared ing exhibit, showing the number of tion district, with the names of the llectors, the location of the offices, mount of revenue collected in each al year ended June 30, 1882—for con- arranging them in the order of the collected:

ame of ector.	Office.	Amount of collection.
d Knowles	Peoria	$18,247,988
Harvey	Chicago	10,466,023
Sperriam	Springfield	1,429,156
Howett	Quincy	1,247,764
avey	Cairo	827,655
Woodcock	Sterling	673,981
rocker	Aurora	261,861
Ritt	Chicago (em-	55,380

ome time ago stated that the consoli- uld extinguish four districts; but it more likely that but three will dis- hese would probably be the three above. In that case it would seem y that the Seventh would be consoli- h the Eighth, the Second with the the Third with the First. It has not anced when action will be taken, but at interview between the President and missioner of Internal Revenue it is a conclusion was reached to under- work of consolidation throughout the as early a day as possible.

hisky-soaked loafer started a rumor that a fund was being raised by the an's Exchange and the Citizens' Asso- secure the passage of the Harper nse bill through the Senate. Mr. Hotchkiss, Secretary of the Lumber- change, said he knew nothing what- but soon believe there was a word in it. Mr. J. P. Ketcham, President of nge, T. W. Harvey, A. A. Bigelow, and , members of the exchange, denied had been approached in any manner ade any voluntary contributions to Harper bill. Secretary Ambler, of the Association, and F. F. Elmendorf, Citizens' League, knew nothing of s being made in the direction indicated. per bill has passed the House and will Senate on its merits. It has behind it a public opinion embracing more than s of all the voters in the State. But r-Leaguers who squandered $40,000 in id in abortive efforts to defeat the bill believe that they were defeated by a their own tricks.

makes the sun hot? The June of the American Astronomical Society, yn, was recently held in the Packer S. V. White presiding. Among those was Prof. C. A. Young, of Princeton. his views in regard to the fuel of the h was the topic of discussion. He held y of Helmholtz, that the heat of the y to the shrinkage of its volume. But also probability, he said, in the view mpact of meteors added to the supply All theories save that of the contrac- e sun seemed to have fatal objections. ow the temperature of the sun's sur- It was generally placed at 10,000 de- se of the newer theories was that the ot radiate heat in all directions, but here there was a body to receive it, as the only existed between bodies. But ontrary to all received ideas, and if ed in waves as light did it must go in ons and must be wasted in space. The sion to the theory that the shrinkage n't mass raised its heat was that it e age of the solar system. The sun ially fret cold on this theory. The discussed by Profs. Stevenson, Park- ecox, and Levison, Mr. White, G. P, nd others.

YORK *Times.*]—The efforts of the Government to attract immigrants to ve not been well rewarded. It spends of $200,000 a year in this way, but, 0,000 people came to the United States , only 40,789 entered the Empire of ro, and the most of these came from Portugal. Two reasons are given for t. One is the fact that a large propor- razil's vast territory is practically un- , and the other that while the immi- fed and lodged at the Government -house at Rio Janeiro after he lands, is given free transportation to the ent lands and a few seeds and tools, six months allowed 20 cents a day for it in his family and 10 cents for each nevertheless gets very little land, and being remote and very often impracti- develop, the land is high priced; for he d only eight acres, for which he must ay down $16 an acre or else $16.50 an stallments, covering six years.

ANGE.]—Mr. Hendricks' offer to himself on the altar of the "old ticket" h a chilling response from the Demo- es. There is a manifest eagerness to that he is too late and that he had better tout in the political obscurity from is never destined to emerge. His eye upon the opportunity to punish him stinacy in 1880, when he refused to take d place with Mr. Tilden. This latest the ticket of 1876 seems to have dem- conclusively that the Democrats ro on and finish their next Presidential with Hendricks.

PERSONALS.

a man says apologetically, "May I st one word with you in private, sir?" g be quite sure that one word is

faculty of a female seminary has le- ers that no pupil shall have more than visitor per week. The smart girls in- r young men to call on Sunday, so that eir fathers come on Monday, the old themselves barred out.

ago *Herald.*]—Mr. Sheahan is mak- h a gallant struggle for life that, even recovery has been pronounced practi- possible, there are those who feel hopes that he will pull through. For ys his death has been looked for any and yet he lives, and apparently grows e, though pronounced somewhat weaker

We heartily wish it were possible to render him aid in this struggle for life, but it is one of those cases where the individual must fight out the battle alone, and his friends can only pity and pray.

John G. Whittier often writes impromptu verses, in albums and elsewhere, bright with a gayety that does not often appear in his more important works. Not long ago he wrote in the album of a young lady—who with her friends had been rallying him on his bachelorhood—the following lines:

"Ah, ladies, you love to jevy a tax
On my poor little paper parcel of fame;
Yet strange it seems, that among you all
Not one is willing to take my name—
To write and rewrite, till the angels pity her,
The weariful words, Thine truly, WHITTIER."

The trial of Frank James is set down for June 18 at Gallatin, Mo. There are three indictments against him—one for killing Conductor Westfall on July 15, 1881; one for killing McMillan, the stonecutter, on the same date; and one for killing Sheets, cashier of the Daviess County Savings Association, in December, 1869. About twenty witnesses have been summoned on each side, and the trial is expected to last a week. James remarked the other day that the trial would be a good thing for Gallatin, for a multitude of persons would attend it and spend their money freely. Gov. Crittenden is one of those for whom the prisoner's attorney has issued subpœnas to be issued.

Gen. and Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont have returned to this city to reside, and are living in one of the beautiful flat houses, owned by a married daughter, on Fifty-ninth street, near Seventeenth avenue, and overlooking Central Park. Mrs. Fremont is in excellent health, and goes about a great deal. The General is absent at present. Mrs. Fremont is anxious to obtain information as to the whereabouts of a marble bust of her father, Thomas H. ("Old Bullion") Benton, which was mistakenly sold several years ago along with other household effects in her absence. She naturally desires to recover it.—*N. Y. Trib.*

A singular accusation was brought in a London police court the other day by the widow of the late Gen. Bradshaw against the operatic basso Signor Foli. The complaint charged the singer with assault and battery, no small matter even for a General's widow, considering Signor Foli's huge frame. Mrs. Bradshaw declared that one day last March at Monte Carlo she fell into a dispute with the basso, who sat next her at the dinner-table, in the course of which he pronounced her a liar and a base-born woman. On the following day, under precisely similar circumstances, finding his tongue an inadequate punishment, he shook her violently. The merits of the case were not reached, however, for the London magistrate decided that he had no jurisdiction in Monte Carlo.

AMUSEMENTS.

Miss Selena Fetter in "The Wife" at the Grand.

Last evening Miss Selena Fetter appeared at the Grand Opera-House as Mariana, in Sheridan Knowles' four-act play, "The Wife." The audience was a select and intelligent one, though some what limited in numbers. It is to be regretted that Miss Fetter has not shown more judgment in the selection of her repertory. Her opening play, "Love's Sacrifice," gave her very little opportunity for the exhibition of her powers, and this second play affords her but little means for that effective acting which would tell largely in her favor, as far as the position of a star in the legitimate drama is concerned. Like "Love's Sacrifice," Knowles' play is too talky, and every act is filled with front scenes which were only made tolerable last evening by the general excellence of the cast. The language, though poetic and flowing at times, is stilted and high-flown, requiring admirable reading to preserve the sense of its lines, and but small attention is paid to action and situation.

It is most gratifying to be able to note a vast improvement in the work of the young aspirant for histrionic honors. Those who were present Monday evening, and who were in the audience last evening, were agreeably surprised at Miss Fetter's acting. There was a noted absence of that nervousness and lack of confidence which marred her first performance. Her gesturing was less extravagant, and she showed much better judgment in suiting the action to the word. Her reading of Knowles' lines was remarkably intelligent, and her voice, which sank and quavered at times on Monday evening, was round, full, and sweet. All of these points contributed to a performance which, though far from perfect, gave evidence of better things in the future. In her first scene, where she told how her great love for Leonardo had steadily grown in strength, as was quite effective, and later, when accused by Antonio, the holy father, of having dishonored her husband, she developed surprising emotional power. Altogether, her performance was an even and consistent one, and gave better promise for the future than her earlier work. There is, however, one thing which is bound to tell against the young lady in her struggle for eminence upon the stage. She has not the face of an actress. It is not a striking face—not a face that will attract. Her control of it was much better last evening, as there was not noticeable that exasperating air of expression noted Monday evening, but her pure blonde hair and features do not bear the glare of the footlights well. It may be suggested that a dark wig and a closer study of the art of "making-up" would help the lady.

The excellent company engaged to support Miss Fetter was seen to excellent advantage in this play. What is really the strongest rôle, that of the noble-hearted, reckless-mannered St. Pierre, was remarkably well played by William Harris, and John A. Love, as Ferraldo, the treacherous, scheming Duke, was earnest and forcible. In the strong melodramatic scene of the third act, where St. Pierre writes from the terror-stricken Duke the confessions of his conspiracy to save Mariana in the eyes of her husband, the work of these two actors was so effective that they were awarded a deserved recall by the audience. The rôle of Antonio, the holy father, had a capable exponent in C. P. De Groff, and William Lloyd, as Leonardo, improved quite as much as the star upon his performance of Monday evening. The minor parts were in good hands, and the performance was smooth and satisfactory on the whole.

"The Wife" will be repeated this evening and Saturday evening. Friday evening, and at the Saturday matinée "Romeo and Juliet" will be played.

Amusement Notes.

Louis Falk will give a vocal and instrumental concert at "Our Savior's Church" on Friday evening.

Edward Arnott is in the city. The season of Kate Claxton's company, of which he was a member, has closed.

The Chicago Church Choir company is announced to sing at the Grand Opera-House next week, following Miss Fetter.

Mr. George Taylor takes Perugini's place in the cast of "The Queen's Lace Handkerchief" during the New York engagement.

"Chimes of Normandy" will be given at Pullman June 14 and June 16 by the Pullman Choral Union. Miss A. M. Heath takes the part of Serpolette and Mr. Demorest that of Gaspard.

The success of the Daly company in "7-20-8" at Hooley's has resolved the management to play it during the third week of the engagement. The houses continue crowded, and the excellent performance gives satisfaction.

About 10 o'clock Tuesday night, just as the immense audience was filing out of the Barnum show, the female sea-lion gave birth to a cub. It is a curious-looking little specimen, and is said to be the first one ever born in this country.

It was stated in Sunday's TRIBUNE that D. G. Longworth had been engaged by Mr. Daly to play W. S. Gilbert's parts. The fact is that Mr. Longworth plays these parts in a company which goes on the road next season under the management of Richard Dorney with the Daly successes. Mr. Gilbert is under a three years' engagement in Daly's New York company.

About 500 members of the Master Car-Builders' Association attended the performance of "The Power of Money" at McVicker's last evening. Edmund Collier, who has the leading part, sufficiently recovered from his injuries to play. He was severely burned in a Turkish bath Monday, and was confined to his bed until yesterday afternoon.

This is the last day of the circus, and no doubt crowds will go to bid Barnum and Jumbo farewell. Jumbo goes back to England at the close of the season, and his place will be taken by a white elephant from Burmah. The tents were packed at once performance yesterday, and the young sea-lions attracted a great deal of attention.

Barnum, Bailey & Hutchinson have this season inaugurated a new plan, which they carry out in all large cities. It is customary to cut the final evening performance of the show short, in order that no time may be lost in making the next town, but these managers have resolved to carry out the full program. They have done it thus far, and immense audiences invariably assemble to bid them farewell.

FOREIGN.

The Recent Explosion at Scutari Killed One Hundred and Fifty People.

Speech of John Bright at Birmingham—America Must Have Free Trade.

A Tumultuous Outcome to the Thought-Reading Contest in London.

Beheadal of the Murderer Sobbe at Berlin—Description of the Execution.

Two Serious Accidents in Russia—Small, a New Irish Member of Parliament—Bulgaria.

HORRIBLE PARTICULARS

REGARDING THE RECENT EXPLOSION AT SCUTARI.

LONDON, June 13.—The explosion of the magazine at Scutari was caused by lightning. One hundred and fifty persons were killed and fifty-three wounded. Two hundred barrels of gunpowder and 6,000 cartridges were destroyed.

JOHN BRIGHT.

A SPEECH WITH A COUPLE OF PARAGRAPHS ON AMERICA.

LONDON, June 13.—The Right Hon. John Bright delivered an address at Bingley Hall, Birmingham, before an audience of over 20,000 persons. More than 150 addresses of congratulation from various Liberal associations were presentrd to him. Great enthusiasm prevailed. Mr. Bright reviewed the events of the last fifty years, and laid stress upon the enormous advantages conferred upon the country by the repeal of the corn laws.

AMERICA.

Referring to America, Mr. Bright said:

Permit me to address a word to the artisan classes of the United States. I am no enemy of the United States. I fought her battles in this country. [Cheers.] I sympathize with her as much now as then; almost as much as if born on her soil. I believe the question in the United States between a protective and simply a revenue tariff is nearing its solution. The opinion is growing that irresistible, economic facts are offering themselves for the consideration of the statesmen and every intelligent man in the Great Republic. An extraordinary condition of things exists there. No country of any age ever experienced or dreamed of an actual surplus revenue of £30,000,000. This fact is fatal to the high protection party. The Government does not well know what to do with it.

After an eloquent allusion to the war which abolished slavery, Mr. Bright said:

I believe the next election for President will be fought on free-trade lines. The great people of the United States will declare it to be the inalienable right of every American citizen to spend his money in the world's cheapest markets.

READING THOUGHTS.

A LONDON SENSATION.

LONDON, June 13.—Mr. Labouchère, editor of the London *Truth*, recently challenged Irving Bishop, the thought-reader, to tell the number of a bank-note known only to Labouchère and Firth, member of Parliament, the latter to hold the note. Labouchère put up £1,000 against £100, the proceeds to be devoted to charity.

Three thousand persons were present, but owing to disputes concerning the conditions neither Labouchère nor Firth were present.

However, Bishop guessed the number the first time, and now claims that he won the £1,000.

The audience was disorderly.

[Mr. Labouchère was to hand the £1,000 note to the Chelsea Victoria Hospital for Children. A correspondent was present at the house of a gentlemen well known in London society when Mr. Bishop was successful in discovering a pin concealed in the room while he was absent from it, in the custody of Lord Houghton. In this instance there was no possibility of collusion. The test was remarkable, and also somewhat distressing to witness, the thought-reader apparently suffering curious mental agony during the experiment. None of those present could account for the phenomenon, and it would not have surprised us to see who witnessed it to hear that the Victoria Hospital had been enriched to the extent of Mr. Labouchère's £1,000 note.

Extracts from a Recent Issue of "Truth."

The irrepressible Irving Bishop writes to me to inform me that he has accepted my challenge "again and again," that he has acceded to every stipulation my "wary pen has made," and that as he is going to appear in London for the benefit of the Victoria Hospital for Children, Chelsea, he is "prepared to place £100 in the hands of the Chairman, and let the public judge whether your articles respecting me are justified by fact." "The committee," he continues, "from whom you will accept one to be the recipient of your secret, will be of such a quality that no one will dare to hint at the possibility of a trapd or collusion."

My offer was this: to inclose £1,000 in an envelope, to hand the envelope over to some absolutely independent man, unconnected either with the "thought-reader" or me, to allow the "thought-reader" to make two guesses at each figure on the note, and if he were by this means to hit upon the number to hand over to him, provided that if he failed he handed over to me a £100 note, deposited by him in the hands of the judge.

These conditions were necessary in order to prevent either voluntary or involuntary collusion, my impression being that sometimes Mr. Bishop performs his trick by means of a confederate, and sometimes by having to do with a fool. In the latter instance he discovers the word or figure thought of by questions, by hovering over first one letter or figure and then another, or when he writes them on a slate, by half forming various figures or letters, and by watching the effect on the fool. My offer is a specific one, and I certainly should as soon think of making Mr. Bishop a present of £1,000 as of selecting a judge from a committee appointed by him or by an assembly of the silly people who believe in his mysterious powers.

As he knows perfectly well that under the safeguards against trickery which I have suggested he is no more likely to guess the number of the £1,000 note than I am to guess the number of inhabitants in Saturn, I can so far read his thoughts as to be convinced that he will risk neither money nor failure by accepting my offer, but he will prefer to repeat that he has done so "again and again." It is, however, still open to him. He may elect any Metropolitan Member or Metropolitan Stipendiary Magistrate as the judge. I am really not particular as to who it is, provided that he be a man of independence and of average intelligence. As the charity for which he is to perform is situated in Chelsea, I shall be prepared to place my note in the hands of either Sir Charles Dilke or Mr. Firth, and the experiment might take place in the parlor of the hospital. Mr. Bishop says that were he to win it, he would bestow it on a charity. This is cheap benevolence. Why does he not win it and bestow it upon this very hospital?

Mr. Bishop tells me that he has discovered why I disbelieve his nonsense. It is because he has expressed his disapproval of Truth. I really was not aware that he had done so. The first thing that I heard of him was that certain phenomena in regard to "thought-reading" were admitted by scientists. I begged the scientists to explain them, or to declare that they were inexplicable. I then went myself to witness his performance. I was convinced it was mere trickery, and I said so. As he complained, I offered to back my opinion with a bet. Were he to accept it he would lose his money, and the imposture would be proved. Naturally he objects to this, and finds it more profitable to make money by giving séances in "thought-reading." I am far from blaming him. Like the Davenport Brothers and many other astute Americans he will return to his own country with a good deal of our money; and a year or two hence we shall be as ready to enrich some other American who comes over here and informs us that he can tell us what the names of our great grandchildren will be by contemplating our toes, or some such tomfoolery.

BEHEADED.

EXECUTION OF SOBBE AT BERLIN YESTERDAY.

BERLIN, June 13.—Sobbe, convicted of murdering and robbing a money-letter carrier in March last, was executed here this morning.

[He drew on himself an order for a small sum, and when the messenger entered his lodging with the amount killed him with a few blows of a hammer and decamped with the cash which he found upon his victim. The psychology of the case was remarkable. Sobbe had left the army with an excellent character as a non-commissioned officer, and was in fairly good circumstances. But he wished to make himself independent, and resolved to achieve this by imitating the murder of a letter-carrier which he had read of in a newspaper and having been perpetrated in Vienna. He therefore went from Magdeburg to Berlin—which he had never seen before—and carried out his plan with the utmost coolness and cruelty. The carrier was the father of a family and a man of blameless life. The deed done, Sobbe's nerve failed him, and on being arrested—owing to a mere accident—he made a full confession of his crime.

Up to the time of the beheading of Hoehel in 1878 executions in Germany were quite rare. Now the executioner who wields the sharp ax is called upon to exercise his functions on an average about once a month. His name is Krauts, a mild-faced old fellow, with a soft, gentle voice and white hands, and on these occasions he usually smokes a cigaret. He has four assistants, a quartet of cruel, hard-looking men, whose duty is to strip the victim. When he has been stripped to the undershirt, the collar of which is cut down to the level of his shoulders, his feet pinioned, and his hands tied behind him, he is led out and his head placed upon the block. In the meantime Krauts, the executioner, stands among the few spectators of the scene quietly puffing his cigaret and without anything in his demeanor indicative of his office. When the platform is reached he throws aside his cigaret, grasps the ax in his white sinewy hands, gives it a swing upward, and strikes with a force sufficient to detach the head from the body instantly. The remains are covered with a black cloth, and the witnesses, having signed their names, are escorted out of the jail.]

BULGARIA.

ANOTHER SPECK OF WAR.

SOFIA, June 13.—The British diplomatic agent has severed his relations with the Bulgarian Government. Other foreign representatives share the views of the British, considering the present administration without authority.

[The Prince of Bulgaria has recently made the grand round of Athens, Constantinople, and Moscow. The erection of the Principality of Bulgaria by the Congress of Berlin was with the double object of keeping the territory in question out of Russia's direct grasp and stopping the horrible atrocities which had given an excuse for a bloodier war. The present lamentable condition of Macedonia is notorious. Oppression and cruelty meet the eye in every part of that misgoverned province. The Porte has not made the slightest attempt to execute the promised reforms, and those provisions of the treaty of Berlin which were intended to afford relief to the people are as much a dead letter in Macedonia as they are in Armenia. The territorial assumptions of Russia have likewise suffered little obstruction by the exaltation of Prince Alexander to the Bulgarian throne.]

THE VATICAN.

INCOME OF THE ROMAN PONTIFF.

ROME, May 29.—[London *Standard.*]—The Papal income from Peter's pence has during the last months of this year continued to decrease rapidly. An appeal to all the Bishops of Christendom to awaken the consciences of the faithful to the necessity of providing the means, without which the Vatican cannot meet its many calls, is being prepared. Since last of April, however, the Pope has received from five individuals, not Italians, gifts amounting to 2,000,000 francs. One of these offerings consisted of 500,000 francs. They were all offered to Leo XIII. personally at private audiences.

CONQUEST.

ALARM AT SHANGHAI.

LONDON, June 13.—A Shanghai dispatch, dated Monday, says the situation is becoming very serious. The Chinese troops are massing around the city. A very uneasy feeling prevails among foreigners with regard to the unprotected condition of the foreign settlements.

AN AMERICAN DENIAL.

PARIS, June 13.—It is denied at the American Legation that American officers have asked leave to serve in the Chinese Navy.

ANNAM.

La Liberte says: "Two envoys from the Annamite King have arrived at Sargon and protested against the action of the French at Hanoi. They said the King desired a peaceful solution of the present difficulty."

JAUREGUIBERRY.

The Opportunist *Voltaire* imputes the Tonquin disaster to M. Grévy, and exhumes the story, discredited at the time, that six months ago, the President of the Republic having opposed the Tonquin expedition, Admiral Jauréguiberry, then Marine Minister, threw into the fire, in a passion, a bill for credits which he had prepared.

THE LATE COMMANDER RIVIERE.

Commander Rivière, killed at the early age of fifty-five, was, while long a distinguished naval officer, a popular boulevardier and well-known in various phases of Paris society. He frequented many cafés, led cotillions, wrote plays and novels, and was a contributor to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* and Mme. Adam's *Nouvelle Revue*. He attended the celebrated meeting at Charonne where M. Gambetta for the first time was hissed. It was on M. Gambetta's suggestion that he, a notorious daredevil, was appointed to the command of the expedition. It has involved his country in a costly war. Everybody liked him. M. Rochefort speaks with gratitude of his kindness to the Communards whom he brought home from transportation.

THE CZAR'S PEOPLE.

BAD ACCIDENTS.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 13.—An explosion of a gunpowder-factory has occurred near the city. No details.

Three stories of the barracks at Kaluga have fallen, killing ten persons and injuring many.

[Kaluga is ninety-five miles southwest of Moscow, on the Oka River.]

SENTENCES COMMUTED.

The Czar has commuted the death sentences of the Nihilists Bogranovitch, Teisloff, and Boutsevitch to penal servitude for an indefinit period. He reduced the life sentence of Stefanovitch to eight years of penal servitude, and the sentences of the women, Lisofskaga and Pribyleva, to four years, and also mitigated the sentences of Gruenberg, Boreisch, and Jushkowa.

NO MORE RIOTS WANTED.

It is stated that in consequence of the riots during coronation week the Chief of the Moscow Police will be replaced by the Chief of the St. Petersburg Police. The principal firms here are required to furnish written promises not to give their workmen a holiday on the occasion of the Czar's State entry, the object being to prevent further disorders.

DR. GALLAGHER'S ARMY.

CONTINUATION OF THE TRIAL.

DUBLIN, June 13.—The trial of the men concerned in the dynamite conspiracy was resumed this morning. Detectives testified that Ansburgh, on being apprehended, was asked to give an account of himself, and was told that if he refused he would have himself to blame for anything that happened to him. He said he came from America.

Chief-Justice Coleridge expressed the opinion that, as the prisoner was not provided with counsel, no statement elicited by threat or promise could be received against him.

Evidence was given by witnesses to show connection between Ansburgh and Dr. Gallagher. It was proved that the latter had introduced the former at Charing Cross Hotel as "Mr. Gallagher," in order that he might obtain letters and telegrams.

Ansburgh, in examining Inspector Melville in regard to words which had passed between them when the former was arrested, called the Inspector a liar because he denied that he had said to him (Ansburgh) at that time, "You had better turn informer and get £500."

Chief-Justice Coleridge then interposed and restored order.

A Police Inspector of Glasgow testified that he visited Bernard Gallagher while in prison there. Gallagher stated that he knew the other prisoners, but said he was not connected with the dynamite schools in New York. He said he knew that O'Donovan-Rossa presided over one of the schools.

In the conspiracy trial, Majendie, a Government Inspector, testified that he examined the contents of Whitehead's factory in Birmingham, which comprised 200 pounds of nitro-glycerine, 600 pounds of nitric acid, and 700 pounds of sulphuric acid. He also examined a portion of the Local Government Board offices wrecked by the explosives, and gave his opinion that twenty pounds of nitro-glycerine caused the damage.

The case for the prosecution was declared closed, and Mr. Clarke began his argument in behalf of Dr. Gallagher. He declared that there was no occasion to defend the prisoner against the charge of levying war against the Government, as no evidence had been adduced to show that he was guilty.

Justice Coleridge declared that if the prisoners agreed to destroy the property of the Crown, to endanger life, or to intimidate Counselors of the Queen, or Parliament, they had virtually levied war against the country.

The counsel for the defense submitted that there was no case against Bernard Gallagher, who acted under the influence of drink.

Court adjourned.

OTHER IRISH NEWS.

POOLE.

DUBLIN, June 13.—Poole, charged with the murder of Kenny, in Seville place, was arraigned this morning. The Government stated that they proposed to prove that the prisoner boasted that he killed Kenney. Poole was remanded to await the arrival of a witness from America.

IN PARIS.

THE AMERICAN COLONY.

London *Truth* describes the ball given by Mrs. Levi P. Morton in Paris. Princess Elizabeth Hohenlohe accompanied the German Embassador. She is a tranquil Bavarian blonde, with hidden enthusiasms, one of which is for Wagnerian music. None but an American Minister would have ventured to bring together Marshal and Maréchale MacMahon, the Duc de Broglie, Challemel-Lacour, the Duc and Duchesse de Bisaccia, Roland Bonaparte and his sister Jeanne, General and Générale Charette, M. and Mme. Jules Ferry, the Duc de Morny, and M. Tirard. In a French salon they would have formed a menagerie. In an American drawing-room they made a really happy family. Their antipathies being ignored by the host and hostess, they ceased to be antipathetic, and fused as well as oil and vinegar in a salad. There was room enough for them to have stood aloof had they chosen to have done so. I dare say that it is through the Comtesse de Garay, née Ridgeway, that so many royalists found their way to the United States Legation. Her husband is connected with the MacMahons. Mme. Charette was a Polk and the Marquise de Talleyrand-Périgord was formerly a Curtis.

Mrs. Morton's ball was the first that has been given at a United States Legation in Paris since Mrs. Kitty Dix was engaged to be married, fifteen years ago. There used to be unpretentious soirées dansantes at the house of Minister Dayton, of which all those admitted to them retain a pleasant remembrance. To prevent the young folks who danced at them drinking the cup of pleasure to its dregs they took place Saturday evenings. Respect for the Sunday caused a general departure at midnight. For a long course of years American society had no centre in Paris. Mr. Washburne was too much an invalid, and Egypt and Wildbad were too necessary to the health of Gen. and Mrs. Noyes for them to keep up the hospitable traditions followed by the Rushes, Masons, Daytons, Bigelows, and Dixes.

GERMAN POLITICS.

VON BENNIGSEN'S RETIREMENT.

BERLIN, June 13.—In relation to the retirement from political life of Herr von Bennigsen, it is stated that, after the receipt of the last note addressed to Prussia by the Vatican, Bismarck was undecided whether or not he should break off negotiations. He therefore sounded Von Bennigsen on the subject of effecting a compromise with his party, the National Liberals. An interview convinced both that a common policy was impossible, and Bismarck decided to rely on a Clerical and Conservative majority.

In the debate on the Church bill in the Lower House of the Landtag, Herr Windthorst, the Ultramontane leader, stated his hope that the Government and Conservatives would unite and improve the bill by accepting the amendments proposed by the Centre party. If they did not accept them the Centre would reject the whole measure.

THE WORKMEN'S BILL.

The special committee of the Reichstag to consider the Workmen's Accident Insurance bill has recommended that Parliament decline the proposals of the Government and demand a new bill allowing rural laborers to share the benefits of insurance against accidents.

JOHN FRANCIS SMALL.

A NEWLY-ELECTED IRISH MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

DUBLIN, June 13.—Mr. Small, a Parnellite, was elected without opposition to a seat in the House of Commons for the County of Wexford, made vacant by the resignation of Byrne, Home-Ruler.

[John Francis Small is an attorney of Newry, in the County of Downs, Ireland. He is President of the Newry National League, and was elected about a year ago as Coroner for the Southern Division of Armagh County, defeating both the Whig and Tory candidates. He is possessed of considerable landed property in Ulster. He was recommended to the Wexford electors by Mr. Parnell, and was, on the 1st inst., adopted as the National candidate by the Wexford Independent Club on the motion of the Rev. Canon Doran because he was recommended by Mr. Parnell. This was specially significant, as Mr. Small is a Presbyterian and his recommendation came from an Episcopalian. Mr. Garrett M. Byrne, the retiring member, defeated Chevalier O'Clery at the general election. Mr. Byrne retires on account of ill health.]

L'HOSTE.

AN ÆRONAUT'S PROBABLE FATE.

BOULOGNE, France, June 11.—The aeronaut, L'Hoste, who made an unsuccessful attempt Thursday last to cross the British Channel in a balloon, renewed his attempt early Saturday morning and has not since been heard from. It is feared he was carried out over the North Sea and was drowned.

LONDON, June 13.—The balloon in which L'Hoste left Boulogne Saturday was recovered in the North Sea.

MME. BERNHARDT.

FORTY TRUNKS.

HAMBURG, May 28.—Mme. Sarah Bernhardt passed through here today for Copenhagen and Stockholm, where she has engagements. She had some forty trunks with her, and gave vent to her indignation very freely, as the German custom-house officers insisted on examining carefully every single trunk.

HORRIBLE EXPLOSION.

EIGHT PEOPLE KILLED AND NINE BADLY HURT AT BUENOS AYRES, SOUTH AMERICA.

BUENOS AYRES, June 13.—An explosion on a tug killed eight and seriously wounded nine others. Four of the victims were horribly mutilated. One was smashed to pieces against a house.

GEN. STANLEY.

HE IS LEADING A THOUSAND MEN.

PARIS, June 13.—It is reported from the Congo River that Stanley has arrived at Brazzaville with 1,000 men. De Brazza has 200 men, and is making little progress.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

THE MINISTERIAL TROUBLES.

STOCKHOLM, June 13.—Thysellius, formerly Minister of the Interior, has become Prime Minister. The other Ministers, who recently resigned, have resumed their portfolios.

VEINTEMILLA.

THE CITY OF GUAYAQUIL PROTECTED AGAINST THE INSURGENTS.

GUAYAQUIL, June 13.—Veintemilla's forces occupy a strong position, successfully protecting the city against all attacks of the insurgents.

Bookcases from $15 to $175 at J. A. Colby & Co.'s, 217 and 219 State street.

NEW YORK.

Long Island Swept by a Tornado of Small Dimensions.

Western Union Elects Two Officers and Declares a Small Dividend.

The Edison Electric Light Companies Sued for Infringement of Various Patents.

Profits of Mrs. Langtry's American Tour—Freddy in Search of a Detective.

A BREEZE.

LONG ISLAND VISITED BY A STRAY WESTERN ZEPHYR.

NEW YORK, June 13.—[Special.]—A tornado passed over a tract of Long Island five miles long by half a mile wide this afternoon. Houses, barnes, fences, and trees were swept down and thousands of dollars' worth of property was destroyed. A portion of the slate roof and one pinnacle of Garden City Cathedral were torn off. A barn on the Stewart estate was blown across the track, stopping trains for some time.

In Hempsted Village George W. Adams' large house was carried six feet off the foundation and was left a wreck. Titus Bros.' machine-shop, a brick building 130 feet long, is ruined. Both ends, two sections of the north side wall, and the chimney were leveled. On the premises of the late George R. Remsen the chimneys, a part of the roof of the house, and the roof of the barn were blown off, and the stables were leveled. Two barns on Isaac Hyde's premises were ruined. Moses Smith's house was moved from the foundation three feet, and two of T. H. Clowes' houses are badly wrecked. William Bedell, his horses, and a loaded wagon were turned over into a ditch. Mr. Bedell was slightly injured. E. C. Poole's grocery-wagon was overturned, and C. B. Adams' horses and wagon were blown from the street twenty-four feet to a fence. From Hempstead the storm took an easterly course through Uniondale. Several hundred dollars' damage was done to property occupied by E. D. Morgan jr. and August Belmont jr. Bethpage Turnpike was strewn with boards and shingles. The barn of Eliza Seaman, the roof of Jackson Walter's house, and his barn and Andrew Vandewater's barn were all demolished. Mr. Walker received severe injuries from falling timbers. William Pinkham was taken out of Vandewater's wrecked barn insensible. The barns and outhouses of T. H. Berg, W. H. Small, and William Malloy were scattered over Hempstead Plains, only the foundations and heavier timbers being left. J. Whittaker's barn was carried across the turnpike and George Scott's big barns and stables are a heap of ruins.

At East Meadow three barns were demolished and J. L. Vegas' new windmill was leveled to the ground.

All along the track of the tornado trees were torn up by the roots and fences carried away. Shingles flew in clouds, and boards were carried hundreds of yards. Rain fell in torrents, the lightning was vivid, and it struck in many places. Ten to twelve persons were injured, but none of them fatally.

WESTERN UNION.

AN ELECTION AND A DIVIDEND.

NEW YORK, June 13.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company held today John Jacob Astor was elected Director in place of Amasa Stone, deceased, and John T. Terry was elected a member of the Executive Committee in place of Edwin D. Morgan, deceased. Gen. Eckert, acting President, made his financial report, showing the revenues for the quarter ending June 30 (partly estimated) to be $1,725,000, which, with the surplus April 1 of $3,545,342 foot up $5,270,342. After appropriating the interest and the amount of $1,390,750 for the quarterly dividend a surplus is left of $3,723,592. The Directors declared a dividend of 1¼ per cent, payable on and after July 16, and on the removal of the legal restraint prohibiting such payment to stockholders of record at the close of the transfer-books the 30th of June. The books of transfer of the capital stock of the company in New York and London will be closed at 3 o'clock the 30th of June, and will be reopened the morning of July 17.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

INFRINGEMENT SUIT.

NEW YORK, June 13.—[Special.]—The Consolidated Electric Light Company of this city has begun a suit in the United States Court against the Edison Electric Light Company, the Edison Illuminating Company, the Edison Company for Isolated Lighting, and Mark Meyers and Delia Jacobs, users of the Edison light, for an injunction restraining the company from using certain inventions which the Consolidated Company claims to own, for an accounting of the gains and profits of the companies, and against all the defendants for such damages as may be proven. The Consolidated Electric Light Company owns the patents for electric lights granted to the late Prof. William E. Sawyer, and to Mr. Albon Man. The company claims that five of its patents have been infringed by the defendants. The first is a patent covering the subdivision and distribution of the electric current. The second covers the automatic safety-switch required by the insurance companies. The third covers the method of making connections between the incandescent lamp and the electrodes of the fixtures. The fourth covers the method of making the carbon and the carbon itself, and the method of treating the carbon in the lamp. The company states that the suit has been begun in good faith, and that others of a similar character will be begun against other electric light companies. The officers of the Edison company say they have not yet heard of any suits being brought against their customers. If any such suits are brought, the company will of course defend them, and protect their customers from all trouble and expense.

FREDDIE AND LILY.

HAS SOME ONE BEEN ROBBED.

NEW YORK, June 13.—[Special.]—Some interest was excited at police headquarters yesterday morning by the appearance there of Frederick Gebhard, who was accompanied by his sister, Mrs. Frederick Neilson, of No. 100 Fifth avenue. They were ushered into the detective office, where they had an

RAILROADS.

Formation of Sub-Pools Agreed Upon by the Joint Executive Committee.

An Agreement Entered Into for the Maintenance of California Through Rates.

Annual Convention of Railway Telegraph Superintendents—Special Rates on East-Bound Lines.

Second-Class Passengers Have No Rights in Sleeping-Cars—Live-Stock Passes.

The Passenger Department of the Joint Executive Committee Fails to Extend the Pooling System.

The General Passenger Agents of the roads represented in the Joint Executive Committee held another all-day session yesterday without making much headway in their attempt to extend the Eastern pooling agreement to points west from Chicago and St. Louis. The only thing accomplished was that the Chairman, Mr. Pearson, was instructed to arrange sub-pools between the various points within the territory covered by the existing pools. Assistant-Commissioner Pearson was again in the chair, and Mr. J. R. Wood acted as Secretary. The attendance was the same as the day before.

The subject of forming pools between Toledo, Detroit, Columbus, and Indianapolis, and the seaboard points, was first taken into consideration and the discussion which ensued consumed the entire morning session without coming to any definit conclusion. The subject was again taken up when the meeting reassembled in the afternoon, and finally the Chairman was authorized to take the necessary steps to carry into effect the pools proposed above. The Chairman was also authorized to collect statistics upon which pools can be arranged between the following points: Cleveland and Columbus, Columbus and Cincinnati, Columbus and Indianapolis, Springfield, O., and Cincinnati, Terre Haute and Greencastle, Ind., and St. Louis, Indianapolis and St. Louis, and Buffalo and St. Louis. An application of the Chicago & Atlantic for a differential rate between Chicago and New York, was laid over, awaiting further information as to their time and facilities. The application of the Chicago & Atlantic for a differential rate is not looked upon favorably by other competing roads, because that road advertises speed through trains with the most inferior facilities and accommodations, and its line is as short as any of the others. Yet the road thinks it is entitled to a differential rate because it has no established business and cannot well compete at even rates with the old established lines.

A proposition to pool the business from Cincinnati and other interior points in connection with the Indianapolis business caused a spicy and animated discussion. The usually staid aspect of the meeting-room was enlivened by the appearance of several parties on the floor at the same time who tried to attract the attention of the Chair by vociferous demonstrations. Every one had a different proposition to make and a different idea of how those pools should be arranged until the Chair subdued them by inquiring what they were contending for, since no serious complications could grow out of a dispute with all the combatants on one side. This statement restored harmony among the excited members of the committee. They soon comprehended that no pool in connection with the business from Missouri River points could be formed so long as the Missouri River lines refused to attend the meeting or enter into an arrangement. The further discussion of the subject was therefore abandoned.

Late in the afternoon the committee received a communication from the General Passenger Agents of the lines running from Chicago and St. Louis to the Missouri River asking a conference regarding the condition of the passenger business on the Pacific coast, particularly in relation to the payment of street commissions in San Francisco. There has been considerable trouble lately regarding this matter, and rates on that account have been seriously disturbed. A short time ago an agreement was made by the San Francisco agents abolishing the payment of commissions on the sale of tickets in San Francisco, and it was accepted by the Eastern trunk lines, and Mr. Goodrich, of the Santa Fé road, broke the agreement by stopping the sale of tickets over such roads as refused to abide by its provisions. Still one or two of the Missouri River lines refused to become a party to the agreement on the ground that it was unjust to enforce such an agreement from one point and not from others. At today's meeting this matter will be fully discussed, and it is quite certain that a satisfactory arrangement for the maintenance of uniform rates on Pacific coast business will be adopted. The Central Pacific will be represented at the conference.

Full Text of the Agreement for the Maintenance of California Through Rates—Tariff for the Iowa Lines.

The following is the full text of the agreement recently made between the Trunk-Line Committee and the representatives of the Pacific roads regarding the maintenance of rates on California traffic:

That the full established rates, tariff or contract, as the case may be, shall be maintained by all lines for all California business, both east-bound and west-bound, and that in case the Commissioner of the Eastern trunk lines is satisfied that the through rates are via any line, upon request from him the companies parties to this agreement will use all legitimate means to enforce the maintenance of established rates. It is understood that the steamer lines from New York and other Atlantic seaboard points via New Orleans and Galveston may issue insured bills of lading at the same through rates as those made by the all-rail lines, but that no allowance shall be made shippers or consignees on account of insurance. All lines shall promptly furnish said Commissioner with one copy of their waybills for all their business covered by this agreement, and shall give any additional information or reports regarding said business that may be desired by said Commissioner. This agreement shall take effect Monday, June 18, 1883, and remain in force until Dec. 31, 1883.

Assistant-Commissioner Guilford, in submitting the above agreement to the General Managers of the various roads interested in this business, makes the following explanation:

"It became necessary to make this agreement, as the consolidation of the New Orleans route, which had been making whatever rates it pleased, threatened to monopolize the whole of the California business and take it away from the trunk-line roads entirely. We are now pledged to the New Orleans and Galveston routes to see that the all-rail rates are maintained, as they will not be bound by the agreement if this is not done. Therefore we have to request all Western connections, in whose interests the trunk lines have acted, to strictly maintain the established rates on all California business. Will you kindly inform me whether you will do so? We understand that there have been some competitive struggles for this business between your road and other Western roads. As far as the trunk lines can protect their various connections and remove all motive for rate-cutting they will be glad to do so, and if you will inform us of your views and wishes in this matter, we shall use our best endeavors to conform to the same."

The plan shows that the trunk lines have become somewhat alarmed over the threats made by the Iowa lines that they do not made to submit to the agreement unless a more equitable division of rates on California through business is made. Under the present arrangement, owing to the low contract rates made by the Central Pacific with those shippers who pledge themselves to ship exclusively by all rail, the remuneration of the Iowa lines for their share of the business barely covers the cost and the latter lines seem to be determined to bring this matter to an issue and will not be content with the "taffy" offered them by Assistant-Commissioner Guilford. The Iowa lines are still of the opinion that the contract system injures everybody except the Pacific Road, and that it should be abolished and equal rates given to all shippers whether they make contracts or not.

Annual Convention of Railroad Telegraph Superintendents.

The first annual convention of the Railroad Telegraph Superintendents' Association was begun at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday morning. President W. K. Morley, of the Chicago & Alton, occupied the chair, and C. S. Jones, of the Illinois Central, acted as Secretary. The association was formed in this city last year, and thus far has achieved good results. About forty members, representing the leading roads of the country, were present at the opening of yesterday's session. Considerable time was consumed in the consideration of technical matters not of general interest. In the afternoon the question of the best method of punishing operators for leaving keys open or their ground wires on, or other faults, provoked a good deal of discussion. It was finally decided that those guilty of such negligence should be fined in the future instead of suspended.

In the evening the members of the association attended the Railroad Exposition in a body. Today Mr. C. C. Reed will read a paper on "Cables," and the election for officers will be had.

Annual Meeting of the Railway Employes' Mutual Benefit Association.

The Railway Employes' Mutual Benefit Association of the United States held its annual meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday, President C. L. Rising in the chair, and Mr. C. F. Ressegnie acting as Secretary. The President delivered a short address, giving an historical account of the association, and showing the good it has accomplished. He stated that the affairs of the association were in a most prosperous condition, its membership now being about 900.

The Secretary's report for the year ending June 13 showed that the receipts were $18,699.60, and the disbursements $16,073. The expenses were $1,985.02, leaving a surplus in the hands of the Treasurer of $561.58.

A resolution was passed admitting into the association men from the running department, excepting brakemen on freight and construction trains and switchmen.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: C. L. Rising, President; D. Kenyon, Vice-President; C. M. Higginson, J. A. Robbins, B. T. Whitman, and J. A. Cooper, Executive Committee.

Subsequently the Directors met and reappointed C. F. Ressegnie Secretary and A. Mackay Treasurer.

Master Car-Builders — Wrought-Iron Wheels and Refrigerator-Cars Considered—The Program.

The Master Car-Builders' Association of the United States held another meeting in the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday.

Mr. Williams, an English car-builder, in discussing the report of the Committee on Steel-Tired Wheels with Wrought-Iron Centres, said that in England wrought-iron wheels were in general use. On some railways iron wheels with wooden centres and wrought-iron wheels with spokes and steel tires were used. In England, he said, they first sought, in making car-wheels, safety, next durability, while cost was the last consideration. It was a very rare thing to hear of a car-wheel being broken on an English railway. Several other gentlemen discussed the subject, but no conclusion was arrived at.

The Committee on Standard Wheel-Gage and Form of Section for Treads and Flanges reported that their investigations had satisfied them that a large majority of car-builders and railroad men favor a clearance of three-fourths of an inch. The committee recommended that the length of the wheel or the distance gage between the flanges be 4 feet 5¼ inches.

The Committee on the Economy of Grinding Cast-Iron Wheels submitted a number of letters from Master Car-Builders in various parts of the country, in which they favor the grinding of car-wheels for the reason that they can thus be made truer and will run smoother. The committee in its report say: "As this subject is comparatively new, and but few men if any have had experience sufficient to enable them to determine the real value of grinding cast-iron wheels, your committee thinks there is room for much progress, but like the gentlemen whose letters have been read to you, we are unable as yet to determine to what extent there is economy in grinding cast-iron wheels, as we have been unable to get any data that would help us to solve the question intelligently."

The Committee on Refrigerator Cars in its report, among other things, said: "There are now before the public three kinds of refrigerator cars. The first is a car built on the supposition that all that is needed is a cool temperature. These cars are built on the principle of an iced-in box, with the ends, sides, and roof fitted with ice-boxes, no rangement having been made for the circulation of air or absorption of moisture. The second kind of car is that which provides a cool temperature and also a circulation of air. The third kind is that which provides a cold temperature and a constant circulation of air that is pure and dry. Your committee are of the opinion that the last-named car meets the want of carrying perishable lading, and it believe that the following details are essential in the construction of a refrigerator car to insure its success. The ice-space should occupy as little room as possible; the Canton Flannel on the outside air should not increase the bulk of the car; large-sized pieces of ice should be used in preference to small, as the latter melts rapidly; the cooling properties of the ice-water should be used before being drained off; the drainage should be so that it would not stop up and slop over and spoil the goods; the ice-pans should be so constructed that there would be a free circulation of air around all of their surfaces—Works and Fuller benefits of their cooling properties would be attained."

Shortly after 2 o'clock p. m. the association adjourned to meet again at 10 o'clock this morning.

Today the members of the association will visit the Exposition of Railway Appliances, and Friday they will proceed by steamer to the Water-Works Crib, landing at South Chicago, thence to the Pullman Palace Car Company's Car-Wheel Works by rail. After a banquet in the Arcade Building, an exhibition by the Pullman Athletic Club will follow, and the association will close the day by returning to the city in a commutation train tendered by the Illinois Central Railway Company.

Reduced Rates to Meetings and Conventions.

At a meeting of the Local Committee of Passenger Agents of the Chicago eastward-bound roads, held at Chairman Moore's office, the following special rates were agreed upon:

State Teachers' Institute meeting, at Lansing, Mich., beginning July 10, 1883, and continuing four days; round-trip tickets will be sold at one and one-third fare, to be good from July 10 to July 15, inclusive, and to be sold on orders of the railroads, obtainable through H. R. Goss, Superintendent Public Instruction, Lansing, Mich.

German Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and other States (District of Michigan); annual session at Grand Rapids, June 20 to 26, inclusive; round-trip tickets will be sold at one and one-third fare, to be good from June 20 to July 1, 1883, and to be sold only on orders issued by the Railroads and obtainable through the Rev. Mr. Lichtenhaster, Secretary of Synod, Grand Haven, Mich.

American Dental Association; meeting at Niagara Falls, first Tuesday in August; round-trip tickets will be sold at one and one-third fare, to be good from August 6 to August 15, 1883, and to be sold only on orders issued by the Railroads and obtainable through Dr. George L. Field, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the society, Detroit.

Indiana Christian Sunday-School Association; encampment at Island Park, Ind.; round-trip tickets will be sold to the nearest connecting point at one and one-third fare for the round trip, and will be issued only on orders of the railway companies, obtainable through S. Frazier, Secretary of the Association, Louisville, Ky. Tickets will be on sale from August 2 to August 15, and will be good to return from August 10 to August 21, inclusive.

The Grand Trunk Arranging a New Time Schedule.

MONTREAL, Que., June 13.—[Special.]—The officials of the Grand Trunk Railway are actively employed in preparing new time-tables according to the arrangements made at the conference held here Monday last. These tables are expected to be ready for publication Monday next, and will go into operation the Monday following. The changes which the authorities are prepared to introduce for the economy of time to both through and intermediate travelers will prove how well able the Grand Trunk is to meet what appears a sudden emergency for the moment, but which was not secret to the authorities from the moment Vanderbilt absorbed the Canada Southern. It was then foreseen as inevitable, and the heads of the Grand Trunk Road are by no means disappointed by the result, as they admit they would have taken the same course if they had been in their new rival's place. They, therefore, that they have any hard feelings towards the Directors of the Michigan Central, and no attempt will be made to cut into rates or interfere with that company unless by giving a more efficient service to the public. The through time heretofore from Chicago via Montreal to Boston has been forty-eight hours. The new tables in preparation will reduce the time to forty hours, and when the new air line now in progress from Detroit west is finished, which will be early this summer, there will be a further shortening of the time. Trains will leave Chicago at 3:30 p. m., running over the Grand Trunk's own line all the way, landing passengers at the Hub within two hours of the Michigan Central's time. Of course the overpins will be more than wiped out when the new branch reforred to is finished. The same time will of course be made from the Hub to Chicago. There is no trouble whatever between the Grand Trunk, New York Central, or Erie. The compact for running over these roads to Eastern cities remains intact, and there is no anticipation of a break-up at present or even in remote times.

Questions Before the Iowa Railway Commission.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 13.—[Special.]—The Iowa Railway Commissioners have had before them a complaint of a passenger who bought a second-class ticket and subsequently a sleeping-car ticket, but was refused by the conductor the privileges usually accorded to holders of sleeping-car tickets. He was refused admittance. In reply to the complaint the Commissioners state that sleeping-cars are put on the railroads as an additional attraction for first-class passengers; that they are not run at a profit to the railroad company. The Pullman Palace-Car Company receives the entire earnings of the cars, the railroad company keeping them in order and hauling them without any compensation. If the purchaser of a second-class ticket had the same rights in the sleeping-car that the purchaser of a first-class ticket did there would be no first-class tickets sold, and the loss in passenger fares would be so serious as to compel the companies to withdraw these second-class tickets. The Commissioners would regard this as a misfortune to the public. So long as men are willing to submit to the inconvenience of less comfortable accommodations for the purpose of getting cheaper transportation, they think it would be a mistake to make any ruling that would deprive the second-class ticket-holder of the advantages of his economy.

In shipping a single car of cattle the railway companies refuse to give a pass. They give a pass for two cars. The question is asked: Is it the duty of the shipper to buy a ticket and take care of his stock, or does the railroad company by its refusal to furnish a pass assume the responsibility of the care of the stock? The shipping contract, as the Commissioners understand, is simply a price for the carriage of a car-load of live stock. The pass is voluntary, and does not enter into it, and while the railroad cannot refuse to take the stock when tendered, they may refuse a pass unless custom may have added the pass to the original contract. At all events, regulations governing its issue are proper, and they think generally reserved by the companies. The board understand the holding of the courts to be that the carrier is bound to carry cattle in safety, and is liable for any injury that may happen to them by accident to trains, rough handling, or anything that belongs to the management of the trains. The railroad companies say that the passes as granted now are subject to great abuse; that parties ship hogs and sell the permission to accompany them, the hogs receive no attention, and the carrier is defrauded of the price of a ticket.

New Lines of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

MILWAUKEE, June 13.—[Special.]—During the late trip of the President, Manager, and Directors of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, the general subject of the company's future movements in the way of building new roads and extending its lines west and northwest was examined and discussed fully. While on the trip an excellent opportunity was afforded to examine the country and to observe the requirements which may have an influence in deciding future action. One point understood to be determined upon was the extension of the line running north from Mitchell, Dak., to the present southern terminus of the line running south from Aberdeen. From Mitchell north to Letcher, fifteen miles, the road is complete d already, and from Aberdeen south to Ashton the line is also complete. This leaves about seventy-five miles of road to build in order to complete the proposed road. The line will run practically parallel with the Jim River a few miles from its banks. It is the intention of the management to begin work at once and complete the line this season. No decision was reached in regard to the project of building a new line to Bismarck, and it is understood that no steps will be taken in that direction at present. The proposed extension from Aberdeen to the Missouri River was discussed, but no decision is yet reached. The proposition to extend the Southern Minnesota Division westward also came up for consideration, but it is understood that nothing will be done in the matter at present. There is no probability that any considerable amount of new road will be constructed either in Wisconsin or Illinois during the present season. The only new road really decided upon was the connecting link between Mitchell and Aberdeen. It is given out, however, that other work may be undertaken during the present year.

New North-and-South Lines in Nebraska and Kansas.

OMAHA, Neb., June 13.—[Special.]—The first dirt was thrown today on a railway from Lincoln to Beatrice, in this State, to fill a gap of forty miles, and soon the building of forty-three miles over another gap between Marysville and Manhattan, Kas., will be begun. The Union Pacific builds these roads to form an independent north-and-south line from Omaha to the heart of Kansas and connecting its Nebraska and Kansas systems. This line follows the rich valley of the Big Blue River from Beatrice to Manhattan, where it flows into the Kaw River. The line crosses the central branch of the Union Pacific at Waterville, 100 miles west of Atchison, and at Garrison, 119 miles west of Leavenworth, it crosses the Central Branch of the Pacific road. Increase the bulk of the car; large-sized pieces of ice should be used in preference to small, as the latter melts rapidly; the cooling properties of the ice-water should be used before being drained off; the drainage should be so that it would not stop up and slop over and spoil the goods; the ice-pans should be so constructed that there would be a free circulation of air around all of their surfaces—Works and Fuller benefits of their cooling properties would be attained."

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The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Rock Island & Peoria Railroad was held at Rock Island, Ill., Tuesday. P. L. Cable, David Dows, H. H. Porter, and W. H. Decker were reelected Directors. These, with R. R. Cable, Cornelius Lynde, and H. B. Ludlow, constitute the Board of Directors for the ensuing year. At a meeting of Directors immediately following P. L. Cable was elected President, C. Lynde Secretary, and H. B. Ludlow Treasurer and Superintendent.

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Another step toward clearing the last obstacle from the way of the West Shore Railway through Central New York was taken yesterday at Utica, N. Y., by the award of $25,000 damages for passage across the Watson property. The award of $9,000 by the first commission was deemed excessive, and proceedings were begun, with the result now reached. The matter has been in court and before Commissioners for more than a year, and as Watson has appealed from the decision declaring the abandonment of the first charged for legal, the end of the litigation seems yet distant. The iron is laid westward from the Watson property to Syracuse, and ties are laid eastward. It is believed that before many days the West Shore will be running trains.

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Articles of consolidation of the Chicago & Northwestern, and the Chicago, Milwaukee & Northwestern, and the Elgin & State Line Railway Companies were filed with the Secretary of State in Springfield yesterday afternoon. The consolidation simply means the absorption by the Northwestern Company. The lines of the three companies consolidated will hereafter be managed by the Northwestern Company, whose capital stock will be composed of the consolidated capital stock of the three companies.

E. Smith, a prominent capitalist of Boston, and interested in the Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul Road, was in Green Bay yesterday looking after the interests of the road. General Manager Case and Mr. Smith left by a special train in the afternoon for a trip over the Peninsula.

The gross earnings of the Chicago & Alton for the first week in June were $161,325.60, against $156,318.94 for the corresponding week last year, an increase of $5,106.66. The gross earnings from January 1, 1883, to June 8 were $3,266,968.55, against $2,976,183.27 for the corresponding period last year, making an increase of $290,785.28.

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Mr. C. W. Hall, General Northern Agent of the Cincinnati Southern, states that there will arrive here June 15 the first car-load of watermelons received this year in our market. They will come direct from the fields of Georgia, having been loaded June 11. The Cincinnati Southern has made a special fast schedule for Southern fruit and vegetables, the property to be transported in ventilated cars to keep it fresh and sound.

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Col. J. W. Paramore, President of the Texas & St. Louis, being asked by a reporter of the St. Louis *Republican* what truth there was in the report that certain Directors of his road were in league with the Gould managers and were scheming to wreck the road, said: "It is untrue. The person or persons who concocted the story were not at all artistic, and their work is a bungle. The wrecking scheme which is described in the telegram is impracticable, even though there were traitors in the board willing to carry it out. No interest on improvement or construction bonds will mature July 1, or any other time, and hence it would be difficult for the directory to default on it. Nor is there interest on other bonds maturing. The charge that Logan H. Roots is a party to a wrecking scheme is an outrage on that gentleman, for he is one of the best friends the Texas & St. Louis ever had, and has done all in his power to promote its interest. The charge that Mr. Sloss is another of the conspirators is even more outrageous, as Mr. Sloss has been dead for a long time. This last fact of itself proves that the report comes from some one who is ignorant of the subject he is discussing, but who is mischievous. Nevertheless, in quarters where these blunders are not apparent, such reports as these are calculated to do a great injury to our road by impairing the value of our securities, and hence I, as President of the company, am interested in knowing whence they emanate, and in whose interest. The Texas & St. Louis Road is independent of Mr. Gould and purposes remaining so."

Yardmasters' Benefit Association.

DENVER, Colo., June 13.—The eighth annual Convention of the Yardmasters' Benefit Association of the United States and Canada was in session here today. Most of the day was consumed in organization. The President's report shows an increase in membership of 286 the last fiscal year, and the affairs of the association are in a thoroughly prosperous condition. About 200 delegates are present, representing every State in the Union. The local organization tenders a banquet and grand ball Thursday night. Excursions through the mountains will consume the rest of the week.

Miscellaneous Notes.

The Chicago & Grand Trunk brought here yesterday fourteen car-loads of European immigrants. Two hundred and forty-three immigrants arrived by the Michigan Central.

Mr. T. J. Potter, General Manager of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, has gone West on a tour of inspection, and will not return until after the meeting of the Colorado Pool Association to be held in Omaha next Monday.

Mr. Charles Hornick, late in charge of the railroad business and stationary firm of J. M. W. Jones, of this city, has been appointed to a responsible position in the Traffic Department of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, at Portland, Ore.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company's bridge crossing Rock River at Beloit, which was destroyed by the tornado, is to be replaced by a fine iron structure to cost from $25,000 to $30,000. A temporary pile bridge will be built for use until the new bridge is ready. Work will be commenced upon it at once. The company had been intending to build the new bridge this season.

The Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent.

That the Grand Trunk people mean business on the extension of their line from Detroit to Chicago is attested by the fact that 500 men and 400 teams are at work between South Lyon and Jackson. In three weeks track-laying will begin. The contractors, T. C. Brooks & Co., report the removal of 170,000 yards of earth during the month of May. Work is nearly completed on all the bridges on the division between Jackson and South Lyon.

The Union Pacific announces a special rate of 50 cents per 100 pounds on bran in car-loads from Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, and all stations on the main line and branches of the Union Division in Nebraska as far west as Cozad; from Kansas City, Leavenworth, and all stations on the main line and branches of the Kansas Division as far west as and including Wa-Keeney.

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Colorado Express Business.

DENVER, Colo., June 13.—The express litigation which has been pending the last three years, and which involves the right of the Wells-Fargo Express Company and the Adams Express Company to transact business over the lines of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway was amicably settled today, the express companies withdrawing all suits. The following is the new arrangement: Through express matter of Wells, Fargo & Co. will be carried between Denver, Pueblo, Ogden, and Salt Lake. The Rio Grande Express Company will do all local business between these points and operate the balance of the Rio Grande lines exclusively.

Wisconsin Central.

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An Important Railroad Rumor from Texas.

GALVESTON, Tex., June 13.—[Special.]—A Dallas special says: Hopes are entertained that the Santa Fé will buy the Fort Worth & Denver Road and extend it north. The interest the Santa Fé would have in controling the road is to get that much nearer the network of railroads in the Northwest, so as to eventually unite Kansas City and other Western points with Texas. It is apparent that the Fort Worth & Denver is not averse to selling out for its price, and that there is no such generally supposed obstacle to the sale as a controlling interest in the road held by Gould or his friends. Some parties mysteriously affirm that Gen. McClellan came out to Texas for the Fort Worth & Denver folks, to decide by personal inspection whether it would pay to extend the road.

Fargo, Dak., to Have Several Railroads Before the Snow Flies.

FARGO, Dak., June 13.—[Special.]—Railroad matters are rapidly assuming shape, and the prospect is that there will be several new roads into this city from the south before snow flies. President Tracy, of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, reports that the engineers will be in the field within ten days to survey the extension from Worthington to this city. Senator Patterson, of South Carolina, returned here today, and it is understood that, on behalf of the London & New York Construction Company, he has made an offer to build and equip the Fargo Southern from this city to Brown's Valley or Watertown. Several other corporations are also negotiating in regard to the right of way and other details. The air is full of rumors, and where there is so much smoke there must be some fire. What the people of Fargo seem to want most is direct connection with Chicago, without touching St. Paul or Minneapolis.

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ABSTRACT-MAKING.

An Emphatic Protest Against Abolishing the Official Abstract Office.

Condemnation of the Rapacious County Commissioners and Their Lobbying Committee.

The Bill Drawn Up by Recorder Brockway to Be Advocated by Prominent Citizens at Springfield.

About forty gentlemen assembled yesterday morning in the club room of the Sherman House for the purpose of protesting against the abolition of the Abstract Department of the Recorder's office as proposed by the County Board. Among those present were R. E. Jenkins, D. L. Hough, E. G. Keith, Henry Decker, B. H. Hurd, John C. Allen, James Lane Allen, A. C. Hesing, J. J. McGrath, Eli Smith, Judge Polley, S. H. Kerfoot, J. J. Danforth, C. C. Coburn, Gen. Louis Schaffner, Ald. Marder, and many others.

Mr. D. L. Hough called the meeting to order and proposed Ald. Marder for Chairman. This gentleman declining, because he would not be able to stay long, Mr. R. E. Jenkins was selected and took the chair. Mr. W. T. Kaufmann, of the Recorder's office, was elected Secretary.

OBJECT OF THE MEETING.

The Chairman said he was hardly prepared to fully state the objects of the meeting, and was glad when Mr. Henry Decker arose to explain all about it. The latter stated that the County Board was making war on the Recorder's office, and proposed to abolish the Abstract Department, which was considered a great benefit to the public by everybody except private abstract-makers, who want to have a monopoly of the business. Recorder Brockway, feeling satisfied that the Abstract Department should be continued in connection with Recorder's office, had in the interests of the general public taken steps to have the Legislature pass a law making the Abstract Department a part of the Recorder's offices in this State, and this bill had passed to third reading in the Senate and to second reading in the House. The County Commissioners, hearing of this, had sent a committee to Springfield to prevent, if possible, the passage of the bill, and were spending the money of the taxpayers to prevent the passage of a law calculated to benefit the property-owners of Cook County immensely. The object of the meeting was to enter a strong protest against the action of the County Board and to pass resolutions indorsing the bill now pending in the House and Senate in Springfield.

THE QUESTION AT IS

HIGH LICENSE.

Meeting of the Citizens' League to Arrange for a Ratification Meeting.

Some Think Action Should Be Had Without Regard to Final Passage.

Others Prefer to Wait, and an Adjournment Is Had to This Evening.

The Council License Committee Resolves to Recommend the Ratification Ordinance.

Complications in St. Louis Caused by the Negligence of the Municipal Assembly.

THE CITIZENS.

THEY MEET, DISCUSS THE SITUATION, AND ADJOURN TO MEET THIS EVENING.

The meeting of the citizens at the Grand Pacific yesterday afternoon was attended by about twenty-five representative men, among them being President Elmendorf, of the Citizens' League, Mr. E. P. Howell, Mr. C. C. Bonney, Mr. Fisher, I. P. Rumsey, J. C. Ambler, ex-Ald. Wangen, the Rev. J. H. Walker, H. J. Willing, Mr. G. W. Hotchkiss, Mr. Andrew Paxton, Mr. C. M. Aikenson, and Mr. Charles Schaffer.

Mr. C. C. Bonney, who was elected Chairman, said he understood the meeting to be one of the friends of the High-License bill, and in view of the fact that the work of the Legislature might be closed suddenly, it was thought well to get together to take preliminary steps toward a public demonstration in favor of the principle involved if the bill passed the Senate and received the signature of the Governor.

Mr. F. C. Fisher was chosen Secretary.

MR. ELMENDORF.

Mr. Elmendorf was satisfied the bill would pass the Senate this week, and suggested that arrangements be made so that, if it did, the friends of the measure would be ready for action. He was sure it was going to make its way through the enemy.

Mr. Ambler moved to amend by instructing the committee to report immediately.

Mr. Elmendorf said the object of his plan was to do nothing unless the bill became a law.

Mr. Ambler had no doubt that the bill would pass the Senate. He didn't want to have another preliminary meeting. The committee of arrangements had virtually been named in a Finance Committee and Committee on Arrangements.

Mr. Elmendorf said there should be three committees—Finance, Arrangements, and Resolutions.

MR. HOTCHKISS.

Mr. Hotchkiss stated that the Lumbermen's Exchange, which he represented, was heartily in accord with the purpose of the meeting, and had authorized him to express their concurrence in any steps taken. He thought the committee of five should appoint the other committees. When the City Council came within one vote of deferring the Harper bill for a year it was time for the people of Chicago to express their approval of the bill. It was perhaps too much to expect of the Council, as at present constituted, that they would pay any attention to the wishes of their constituents, but possibly a meeting as was proposed might have some influence upon the Aldermen. It might be that some who voted in favor of defeating the action of the Legislature for a year might be induced to change. It might be that lacking a third vote would still be lacking. There could be very little question that the Council Monday night would nullify the action of the Legislature so far as it was in their power. Those who opposed it had talked very freely in favor of a public meeting should be called, and the proposed action of the Council be denounced, and interfered with, and tendered to the greatest possible extent. If the State failed to pass the Harper bill the people throughout the State were so generally in favor of high license that it would be secured two years hence. Many thought the bill would not be satisfactory. He was in a position to know that lacking a third vote privately influence could be used to advantage upon the Aldermen, but he did think a mass-meeting of citizens—their constituents—would have some effect upon them. Therefore the action of the meeting should be in that direction—toward sustaining the bill. If the Council saw what the public opinion was, they would hesitate about taking $150 instead of $500 or $500.

Mr. Rumsey moved to adjourn to meet this evening to consider the proposed action of the Council, and also to arrange for a mass-meeting. Resolutions of disapproval should be passed and a committee appointed to attend the Council meeting Friday night; and by this evening they would hear from the Senate and know what to do about the demonstration.

Mr. Ambler was opposed to delay.

Mr. Rumsey said it would be time enough to act to-night. A committee of prominent citizens would be sent to the Council Friday night, and if they dared to pass the ordinance in their faces the Aldermen who voted for it would be stamped with disgrace and their action would have its influence all over the city. He wanted a committee of citizens to meet the Aldermen in the Council Chamber and tell them that their constituents put their foot upon the ordinance, and if they dared pass it they would be disgraced.

MR. SCHAFFER'S SPEECH.

Mr. Schaffer didn't think a committee would have any effect on the Aldermen, who couldn't be shamed into any right action on the question of high license. What they did regarding telegraph-poles and wires was enough to show that it was simply a question of dollars and cents with them. A demonstration to influence the Council would be no good. He didn't believe the Council would dare to pass the ordinance unless there was money back of it or votes were to be made. But there could be no political reason for favorable action, as no election was to be held this year. The bill would bring $1,000,000 into the City Treasury, and the Council and the Administration were just as eager to have cash as most people were. Hence, he thought the ordinance was merely a scare-bug game of bluff on the part of the Aldermen, to make the people at Springfield think that they were going to make the law void for a year. But he didn't believe if the Council passed the ordinance the Mayor would sign it, because he could have no reason, politically or otherwise, for consenting to the nullification of a State law. It would be two years before any election would occur in which the Mayor had an interest, and he would have at his disposal $1,000,000 more this year and the same amount next year. He didn't think the people need fear anything from the Council. Though they had done some very foolish things they would not destroy the effect of the Harper bill if it became a law.

His judgment was that there ought to be a mass meeting, provided the bill passed. Such a meeting, however, could not be gotten up in a day or two. A committee should be appointed to have charge of it, and when the bill was signed the meeting could be held. He didn't believe one vote in the Council could be influenced by a demonstration. Everything that respectable people could do had been done on previous occasions, and no effect was produced upon that body.

Mr. Rumsey asked if he didn't think such a committee would have influence upon public sentiment if the Council ignored them.

Mr. Schaffer replied that public sentiment was already aroused.

Mr. Howell remarked that $10,000 spent in the Council would keep $1,000,000 out of the City Treasury. He thought a public demons ration would influence the Council, and give backbone to the whole thing.

Mr. Ambler was inclined to think a committee would have some influence.

Mr. Schaffer arose again, and said all knew that a few months ago an ordinance was passed providing that telegraph poles should come down May 1. The Mutual Union wires were cut with a surrah, and a few nights afterwards a man stood in the Council and said if such an ordinance would pass, and he knew how many votes it would get. And the ordinance did pass, and an organization that had not been chartered by the State got the right to put up poles. It was publicly charged that money was used, and everybody knew it. It was a question of dollars and cents in all things, not whether they wanted liquor-license or not. How much had been done in the Council to defeat the measure? Public opinion would not change votes there. A petition with 50,000 names would do no good.

Mr. Rumsey didn't care to say anything more.

Mr. Elmendorf said a meeting this evening would do no harm, and he was in favor of it.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Rumsey offered the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, A measure has been introduced into the City Council of Chicago looking to the practical nullification of the High-License act in case it shall pass the Senate and be approved by the Governor; therefore

Resolved, That when this meeting adjourn it adjourn to meet in club-room 2, Grand Pacific Hotel, Thursday evening, to make a demonstration against the action of the Council and in favor of the High-License bill.

Mr. Hotchkiss moved that an Executive Committee of five be appointed, who should mature a plan of action and report at that time.

This was agreed to, and the Chair named J. P. Ketcham, J. P. Rumsey, Max A. Meyer, Emory Bigelow, and J. B. Hobbs.

The Chairman and Secretary were added to the committee.

The meeting then adjourned.

A LEGAL EXPRESSION.

A Democratic lawyer said, after the adjournment of the meeting, that the High-License bill is constitutional, and it will, July 1, be the law governing saloon licenses in this State. Chicago included. I don't care who knows that I said so, either. Then saloonkeepers will have to pay $500 or evade the law. It is not to purge information with me whether the law is constitutional or not as that the grand old Democratic party, or that part of it in Chicago, should consider it its bounden duty to throw its protecting aegis around saloonkeepers. I am tired of that. I believed that the party had a higher, nobler, and holier mission."

ALDERMANIC EUCHRE.

THE LITTLE GAME THE LICENSE COMMITTEE PROPOSES TO PLAY ON THE COUNCIL.

The Committee on License met yesterday afternoon, with Ald. Bisfeldt, Hildreth, Marder, and Lawler present. Ald. Dixon, who is a high-license man, was absent, and when the Chairman, Ald. Bisfeldt, asked if the committee should wait for him Ald. Hildreth said: "No, no, let us go on; there is a quorum present."

Ald. Bisfeldt read the ordinance of Ald. Geoghegan, and asked what was the pleasure of the committee. All of the members seemed a little bashful and no one ventured a remark. Finally Ald. Lawler said he would like to hear from Ald. Marder on this subject.

Ald. Marder replied that he did not know as he had anything to offer. The committee understood that he was opposed to the Geohegan ordinance, which changed the time of the expiration of licenses from the last of June to the last of May.

This statement rather broke the ice, and Ald. Bisfeldt said the saloonkeepers ought to have a longer notice. If the bill had been so drafted as to go into effect ninety days after the adjournment of the Legislature all would be satisfactory; but as it was now a great many would be obliged to shut down.

Here Ald. Marder broke in with the remark that the measure had been pending in the Legislature some time, and the saloon men had had plenty of time to close out if they had refused.

"Yes," replied Ald. Bisfeldt, "but a great many of them have paid the Government license, and they will be put to a great deal of trouble."

Ald. Marder said he still was of the opinion that nine-tenths of them will take out a license if the Harper bill becomes a law.

Ald. Hildreth—I don't think you could find nine-tenths.

Ald. Marder—The dealers in beer would increase and make it up.

Ald. Hildreth—I am drinking nothing but beer myself now.

Ald. Bisfeldt—I have heard it stated that the saloonkeepers would lose fully $500,000 on their Government licenses in case this bill is passed.

Ald. Hildreth then said, as far as the City of Chicago was concerned, if the bill passed the amount of money received in the City Treasury would, of course, be greater. But on the other hand, if the law went into effect July 1, the city, to enforce it, would have to impose great hardship upon hundreds of people. This hardship would be no pastime—involving millions of dollars—that no good citizen could countenance it. The saloonkeeper ought to have time to change his business. Suppose the bill passed; the result would be that Paxton would be obliged to have fifty more men in the field. The saloon men, in self-defense, would take out a beer license, and give whisky away the same as they did in Massachusetts under the Liquor law; or, as one ingenious man did where the law prohibited the sale of liquor by the glass, pint, or quart, sell by the yard.

Ald. Geoghegan, who was present lobbying for his ordinance, said the people seemed to forget that the present license was not $150, but $50, as the new ordinance had not yet gone into effect. A great many thought the raise for selling beer was only $47, whereas it was $97. His business brought him in contact with the saloon element, and he was convinced that if the bill passed, and the time of issuing licenses was not extended, the greater portion of the cheaper saloon outfits would go into the kindling pile. Last Monday morning a number of saloonkeepers had gone to him and offered their fixtures, but he gave orders to his men not to look at them, as he would not purchase at any price.

Ald. Lawler said he would like to hear from Ald. Follansbee, who was present as a spectator.

"Well," responded that gentleman, "if you want an expression from me, all I can say is that you will put your foot in it if you recommend the passage of the Geoghegan ordinance. If you allow the saloonkeepers to pay $150 they will have to pay the $500 just the same. That is the way it would wind up."

Ald. Lawler—We are much obliged for the encouragement you have given us.

Ald. Follansbee—Well, you asked for my opinion, and I gave it.

Ald. Bisfeldt then put the question, and the committee recommended the passage of the ordinance, all of the members present voting for it with the exception of Ald. Marder.

The committee had been adjourned but a little over ten minutes when Ald. Dixon rushed in with the appearance of a man who had made a run for a railroad train and got left.

"Where's this committee?" he asked between his attempts to catch his breath.

"Why, we've met and adjourned long ago. You're left, Dixon."

"You've met, have you; did you get the opinion?"

"What opinion?" exclaimed all the Aldermen in a chorus.

"Why, the opinion from the Law Department as to whether we can go ahead legally or not."

"What do we care what the Law Department says?"

"Well, I care, and I don't think we ought to take any action until we have such an opinion."

"I've heard you say many a time," said Ald. Lawler, "that you did not give a —— for an opinion from the Law Department."

"It's not so," replied Ald. Dixon, smiling broadly as he took it in the situation.

"How would you have voted if you had been present?" asked a TRIBUNE reporter.

"I would have wanted an opinion from the Law Department first."

"Will you vote against the Geohegan ordinance in the Council?"

"I don't know as I will."

Ald. Geoghegan says that all he desires is to have the ordinance deferred and published. He has no idea of suspending the rules and passing it tomorrow night.

It is said that Ald. Gayor, Doerner, Riordan, Schack, and Foley will go to St. Louis to-day to attend the races, and will not be present at the special meeting of the Council. All of these men are anti-high license, but the friends of the saloonkeepers claim they have votes enough without them, especially as the ordinance is to be deferred.

MISSOURI.

COMPLICATIONS IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 13.—[Special.]—Unless the Municipal Assembly passes a dram-shop ordinance within the next couple of weeks, this city will be left without any saloons. The High-License law passed by the Legislature repealed all acts and ordinances so far as they conflict with its provisions. It repeals so much of the St. Louis ordinance as relates to fixing the amount of license, but does not affect the section which prohibits running any saloon without a license. Collector Hudson today stated that under his interpretation of the law he should have to close all saloons whose licenses expire before the Municipal Assembly passed a new ordinance in conformity with the State law. Nearly all licenses expire the 1st of next month. There is enough opposition to the ordinance now pending to keep it in suspense all summer unless the opponents are whipped in by the prospect of loss of revenue to the City Treasury.

THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE.

OLNEY.

OLNEY, Ill., June 13.—[Special.]—The passage of the Harper High-License bill by the Lowe House of the Legislature is regarded as a step forward. Saloon-men of means are well pleased as it will close about half of the doggeries in this city, and will add to their revenues. Under the new law no saloon can exist in any of the towns in Richland County except in this city. Prohibitionists are opposed to the measure, while those in favor of temperance indorse the action of the House.

PONTIAC.

PONTIAC, Ill., June 13.—[Special.]—By careful inquiry your corre pondent finds that all of the leading citizens and business-men are strongly in favor of the Harper High-License bill.

FAIRFIELD.

FAIRFIELD, Ill., June 13.—[Special.]—The High-License bill which passed the House last Friday has received little or no attention as yet from the masses, but from what can be gathered the people seem generally in favor of the bill. Even the Prohibitionists indorse it, and say in substance that they are fairly satisfied with it. Some few Democrats have been and are still opposed to the passage of such a law, but a very large majority of their party in this locality favors it.

MARINE.

MARINE, Ill., June 13.—[Special.]—The feeling caused in this almost exclusively German community by the passage of the Harper High-License bill by the House is one of general satisfaction. The unanimous sentiment is a desire to see it placed on the statute books and to have it rigidly enforced.

OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, Ill., June 13.—[Special.]—Your correspondent has been making careful inquiry among the masses of this city and vicinity in regard to the acceptance of the Harper bill as a law, and finds but few who do not heartily approve it in all its features, except the too wide distinction between malt and spirituous liquors. The claim is set forth that $150 beer license means frequent attempts at fraud and much consequent litigation. To remedy this the City Council will probably make a uniform license for all, to go into effect on July 1, the date of expiration of the present licenses. A special meeting will be held for this purpose Tuesday evening. Several leading attorneys have been spoken to concerning the constitutionality of the law, and they seem to agree upon the main facts, that it has properly passed the House, and if indorsed by the Senate and signed by Gov. Hamilton it will stand the test in the Supreme Court. Politically speaking, while all respectable Democrats favor the bill it will injure the party, or what they will do to retain the following of a large class of intelligent High-License Democrats if they adopt a contrary principle to catch the low-license vote. One of the leaders of the party in the county said in substance that nine-tenths of the people of the State approved the bill. "But it will hurt the Republican party, because it is the party responsible for its becoming a law." From these questionings among the representative men of both parties your correspondent is satisfied that the election on Saturday evening last giving the bill a general indorsement by the people was but mildly drawn.

MANITOBA.

A Returned Traveler Tells of Its Advancement and of the Growth of Winnipeg.

The Hon. R. A. Davis, of South Chicago, Premier and Treasurer of Manitoba for five years during the early days of its history, returned yesterday from a business trip of two weeks' duration to Winnipeg, and was interviewed by a TRIBUNE reporter. Mr. Davis said that, generally speaking, that region was making rapid advancement in population and development. Winnipeg claimed to have a population of 30,000, and probably did have 25,000 people. Times are a trifle dull, however, at present in comparison to the former period of boom of two years ago. Business may be said to be slightly overdone, and in consequence a drop in real-estate values has taken place. Property in the center of the business district of Winnipeg, which eighteen months ago was selling for $1,500 per foot is now quoted at from $600 to $1,000 per foot. As an example of the prevailing high rates of rent, a fruit-stand occupying the space formerly taken up by a stairway, five feet in width, was renting for $25 per month, and a $2 by 50 feet fruit-store had just been taken under a five years' lease at $300 per month. Two years ago the rent for the same store was $100 per month.

The following business transaction, which took place during the crazy speculation of two years ago, will show the manner in which men lost their heads:

Two prominent men owned four lots, 25 by 150 feet each, on Portage avenue, and held them at $8,000. They got an offer at that amount and raised to $10,000. A man was sent to buy the lots, with instructions to bid up to $40,000 for them. He obeyed by offering $35,000 cash. The owners then asked $40,000, and he offered it. They asked for an hour to consider the offer, and when asked again said: They would now be glad to sell the lots for $8,000.

Mr. Davis says that the connection which the Canadian Pacific has made with the Thunder Bay Line of steamers has reduced freights over one-half. The road to St. Paul & Manitoba Road at St. Vincent, the terminus of the road, said that their receipts had fallen off $120,000 per week in consequence of the new arrangement. The road to Winnipeg is 426 miles long, to enforce it, would have so impose great hardship upon hundreds of people. This hardship would be no pastime—involving millions of dollars—that no good citizen could countenance it. The saloonkeeper ought to have time to change his business. Suppose the bill passed; the result would be that Paxton would be obliged to have fifty more men in the field. The saloon men, in self-defense, would take out a beer license, and give whisky away the same as they did in Massachusetts under the Liquor law; or, as one ingenious man did where the law prohibited the sale of liquor by the glass, pint, or quart, sell by the yard.

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KENTUCKY TRAGEDY.

John Barnett Pleads Guilty, and the Others Do Likewise, Receiving Life Sentences.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 13.—At Mt. Sterling the trial of John Barnett, for the murder of Vaughan Helton, began this morning by the prosecution putting on the stand Mark Miller as State's evidence. Counsel for defense asked for delay to consult with the prisoner, which was granted. On resumption of the trial, Col. Holt, for the prisoner, withdrew his plea of not guilty and entered a plea of guilty, creating considerable sensation in the court-room, which was crowded. The prosecution introduced four witnesses to prove the facts of the murder, the testimony of Helton's widow being most affecting. The Judge instructed the jury to find the prisoner worthy of death or imprisonment for life. Judge B. F. Day, selected by Barnett to make his statement to the jury, related the particulars of the feud which had brought Barnett, a man of good character, who was a Deputy Sheriff of his county and now a magistrate, to his present position. During this address Barnett broke down, buried his face in his hands and wept bitterly, his counsel pleading hard for his life. Col. Holt followed for the State, upholding the majesty of the law. The jury, after being out fifty minutes, returned with a recommendation for life imprisonment. Complicity in the crime was proved against James Morrison, William Hodge, and Alonzo Becraft, witnesses on whom Barnett had relied. Becraft and Hodge were at once arrested. Then John Ard, William Becraft, Newton Yarber, Elliott Watkins, and John Gibbs were arrested for complicity, all pleading and receiving the same punishment. The other cases were reserved until tomorrow.

PAYING THE PIPER.

Heavy Damages Recovered Against Railroads in Massachusetts and Texas.

JEFFERSON, Tex., June 13.—[Special.]—In the District Court this morning a case having a decidedly interesting feature was concluded. Dr. Harper and wife recovered judgment for $7,000 against the East Line & Red River Railway Company. The suit was occasioned by a wreck last August, in which the plaintiff's son and several other persons were killed. The claim made was that the wreck was caused by running broad-gage box-cars heavily loaded on narrow-gage trucks in a passenger train. The question was thoroughly investigated, and the jury found for the plaintiff for actual and exemplary damages, under an able and exhaustive charge by the Judge.

BOSTON, Mass., June 13.—In the suit of Charles A. Howe for $50,000 against the Fitchburg Railroad Company, the jury gave a verdict of $25,000. Howe was an express messenger, and was crippled for life in a collision, owing to disobedience of orders by a conductor.

THOMAS CONCERTS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 13.—The total receipts of the Thomas concerts were $51,000; total expenses, $38,000. The guaranteed fund was $35,000. The total attendance was 30,000. The party left this afternoon for Salt Lake City.

FOUL VOTING.

The Second Precinct of the Ninth Ward Selected with Good Judgment.

Its Boarding-Houses Swarm with Bees That Are Busiest Election-Day.

Some Startling Discoveries Made by the Union League Club Investigators.

The South Side Entitled to Consideration When Crooked Work Is Talked Of.

The statement made by the Committee on Political Action of the Union League Club Tuesday night that out of 1,183 votes certified to by the judges as cast at the last election in the Second Precinct of the Ninth Ward only 205 votes had been legal, the rest having been credited to people apparently not living in the precinct, must have appeared to a great many an exaggeration, but it cannot have been very much of a surprise to those familiar with the locality comprised in the precinct. There is probably no other precinct in the city which offers similar facilities for the colonizing of voters as this precinct, thickly studded as it is with lodging-houses and saloons, serving as a home for the lowest class of laborers, who are constantly shifting about. The canvass made by the committee's employés in the district since the election was finished about two weeks ago and commenced since May 1, and it cannot, therefore, be claimed that it gave the exact census of the district for the day of election, which occurred fully four weeks before the beginning of the work. Thus the census furnishes a basis for comparison and seems to have placed in the hands of the committee sufficient material for a vigorous prosecution of the perpetrators of most palpable election frauds. It would certainly not be wise to point out the way in which the guilty may be brought to account, but that the instigators of the frauds in the several precincts of the Ninth Ward can be made an example of need not be doubted.

TWO BLOCKS.

Through the kindness of the Union League Club THE TRIBUNE is enabled to present the names of the alleged voters in two blocks of the district, as shown in the poll-book, together with the names of the real residents found at the addresses given. Where no residents could be found the reason is given.

The two blocks chosen are Washington street on both sides of the street, between Jefferson and Desplaines streets, and Canal street between Madison and Monroe.

The first block mentioned contains a number of vacant lots which were voted from and also a large three-story frame building. No. 100 Washington street, occupied as a saloon and residence by George L. Clydesdale, which, however, furnished eleven votes besides the landlord. The whole building has never been a lodging-house and the family of Mr. Clydesdale denies any knowledge of ever having possessed any male member old enough to vote aside from Mr. Clydesdale.

The Canal street block is one of the worst rows of tumble-down shanties in the city. All the buildings are two-story frame and very shallow at that. These close hives seem to swarm with humanity. At least no objection to the voters did not lie, it would be the duty of the Health Commissioner and the Building Department to have nearly every house in the block condemned, as they cannot contain, to judge from their size, the accommodations provided for by law for inhabitants of tenement and lodging houses.

THE PHENIX HOUSE.

The largest residence building in the block is the Phenix House situated at the corner. It is credited with twelve voters, of which however only one is to be found among the list of the twenty regular inmates of the house, furnished by the clerk.

The saloon No. 81 South Canal street is simply a hole in the wall belonging to the Phenix Hotel building, and still it is credited with eight voters, of whom only one is to be found on the premises. No. 83 South Canal street is a saloon, and so is No. 87; both are only rooms in the first story of the building numbered, which is used as a lodging-house. This rickety affair, two stories high, about seventy-five by fifty feet, is credited with over seventy voters, while only four permanent residents are sojourning there at present, of whom only one seems to have exercised his election franchise. The house No. 95 is an emigrant house, where, however, no permanent lodgers besides the proprietor and his barkeeper could be found; still, it is credited with eleven voters, none of whom are now known on the premises.

THE CONTRAST.

In the following list the first row of names represents the voters credited in the poll-book to the house-numbers, while the second row gives the names of the bona fide residents or a description of the premises:

WASHINGTON STREET, BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND DESPLAINES STREETS.

No.	*Credited voters.*	*Bona fide occupants.*
80.	Ingmers, P.	Mayer, P.
	Ingmers, W.	
	Sailer, T. F.	No residents.
84.	Bitinger, C.	
86.	Johnson, James.	Murray, James.
90.	Litchese, L.	Satcher, S. C.
	Smith, T.	
92.	Regan, L.	Mrs. Dixon; no man in house.
	Sheban, J.	
98.	James Dolan.	Vacant lot.
104.	Gallagher, W.	Clydesdale, Geo. L.
	Dillon, John.	
	Mahoney, J.	
	Lynch, W. F.	
	Montgomery, W. N.	
	Ford, T.	
	Illsley, James.	
	Rice, Wm.	
	Tracey, Wm.	
	Dougherty, W.	
	Murray, Jas.	
	Clydesdale, G. L.	
88.	Kennedy, D.	Blacksmith shop; no residence.
	Smith, Jas.	
	Smith, Jas.	
91.	Buckley, Thos.	Vacant lot.
103.	Kelly, Jas.	
	McGowan, I. S.	

SOUTH CANAL STREET, BETWEEN MADISON AND MONROE STREETS.

77.	James, John.	Phenix House, with 20 boarders, of whom only one appears on the poll-list.
	Conrove, J.	
	Williams, T.	
	Williams, Jr.	
	Kennedy, W. M.	
	Schaefer, J.	
	Heffron, P.	
	Hennessey, M. C.	
	Ruch, A. H.	
	Smith, C.	
	Bradford, Wm.	
	Estis, M. J.	
	Hart, A. G.	
79.	Jones, L. H.	Agency; no residences.
81.	Cleary, P.	Clark J., saloon.
	Garvey, T.	
	Fairbanks, John.	
	Quigley, D.	
	Walsh, J.	
	Michol, J.	
	Smith, C.	
	Lynan, L.	
83.	Burns, J.	Dourey, C. saloon.
	Carney, Thos.	
	Grady, B.	McMahon, Pat. J.
	Collins, J.	
	Hilley, J.	
	Howard, Jas.	
	McLeddon, T.	
	Power, Jno.	
	Grady, M.	
	Cloonan, Jas.	
	Lodge, Wm.	
85.	Burns, J. A.	Lodging-house with no patrons staying longer than a night at a time.
	Fideman, J. C.	
	Finney, A.	
	Quinn, C.	
	Carrodon, T.	
	O'Callahan, John.	
	Riley, Jas.	
	Carter, John.	
	Ryan, L.	
	Shaughnessy, J.	
	Dolan, J.	
	Smith, E.	
	Quinn, J.	
	Slocum, S.	
	Reynolds, R.	
	Lahey, J.	
	Harris, W.	
	Peters, Wm.	
	Doying, Wm.	
	Weil, R.	
	Miller, Geo.	
	Keller, Thos.	
	Spellman, Ed.	
	Brown, Thos.	
	Rogers, Ed.	
	Kelly, Dan.	
	McGregor, D.	
	White, J.	
	Hull, C. G.	
	Garey, Ed.	
	McGraw,	
	Carney, Jas.	
	Gleason, R.	
	Wilson, H.	
	Graham, H.	
	Graham, J.	
	McGuire, T.	
	Lowen, W.	
	Larsen, C.	
	Burke, T.	
	Cassiday, Jas.	
	Gallagher, John.	
	Hall, John.	
	Freeman, Wm.	
	Miller, Chas.	
	McCallister, D.	
	Brian, Wm.	
	Hamilton, Alex.	
	Riley, Barney.	
	Dillon, J.	
	Flinn, J. K.	
	Andrews, John.	
	Toomey, Wm.	
	Burk, D.	
87.	Garrity, P.	Garrity, P., saloon.
	Gross, G.	
	Stanford, P.	
93.	Barr, D.	Rapp, F.
	Barry, W.	
95.	Sessles, L.	Barker, Nick.
	Glass, G.	
	Ward, G.	
	Jensen, H.	
	Oswald,	
	Dettenbeck, J.	
	Spraeder, By.	
	Slant, Aug.	
	Anton, Nick.	
	Mauer, Gus.	
	Jorgen, G.	

99.	Thiele, Paul.	Bowles, J.
	Mayer, John.	
	Jones, H.	
101.	Spencer, W.	Dorsey, Wm.
	Winslow, Wm.	McClellan, Lee.
		McGowan, John.

REFORM NEEDED.

This exhibit seems to indicate that actual residents have been far less anxious to vote than other people have been to populate their precinct with alleged voters. It also will show thoughtful people how much a reform in our election laws is needed, for frauds like these can be prevented if the necessary precautions are taken.

SOUTH SIDE CROOKEDNESS.

In this connection it may be stated that there are some suspicious lists of voters in the poll books of the First Ward—for example: In 176 Clark street, occupied by M. C. McDonald, there are twenty-six voters, the following having voted from that address in the Second Precinct at the November election: Frank Burke, George Lamb, M. Mayer, Charles Lewis, H. Stephenson, John Norton, M. O'Neil, O. D. Mead, John Wymen, Harry Thomas, H. S. Barnett, George Carlin, R. Thomas, Edward McDonald, Frank Flynn, E. J. Desmood, James Jameson, M. O'Neal, John Welch, Samuel Smith, Thomas Kennedy, John Murray, L. A. Scott, Harry A. Perry, Ike Marks, and Calvin Dequin. From Hankins' place, No. 134 Clark street, in which there was only one bed at the time of election, seventeen persons voted—namely: Thomas Piper, A. H. Corsetion, Reuben Greer, Jacob Boxer, George Wilson, Frank Blizzard, George Guyon, David Johnson, Portter Allen, J. S. Marsh, Edward Cookingham, Eugene Van Avery, H. J. Rathbone, William C. Raymond, James Morris, William Doud, and another man who voted in a different precinct. In the Fourth Precinct McNally's lodging-house, Nos. 326 and 328 Clark street, sent sixty voters—namely: Pat Quinn, John Dunlap, W. Kerchal, Tim Donohue, Thomas Hersin, O. Flynn, J. C. Collins, Peter Hoed, John Donnelly, M. Dwyer, H. Paley, Frank Gorsey, Jerry Smith, C. Wilson, A. Fowler, J. B. Kibb, J. Dwyer, Dennis A. Williams, R. McCauley, Thomas Martin, H. Seevers, John Lewis, Thomas Smith, William Jones, William Rose, Thomas Hines, William Perrier, John Wahlen, J. J. Murphy, George Anderson, P. Nevins, M. Keatins, William Adams, M. Burns, P. W. McConnell, W. Roach, Robert Riley, S. P. Jewell, J. Cassidy, John Sullivan, Jacob Hees, Jacob Bond, James Hanson, M. Gregory, W. Alderman, Joseph Becker, James Carroll, W. P. Hunneman, T. J. Boyle, William Harrison, W. Murphy, James Doyle, S. Brockway, M. Hennesy, D. S. Vinsey, H. Hauls, J. H. Caufield, John Fee, and Thomas Nelson.

Judge Bradwell informed a reporter yesterday that over fifty criminals discharged from the penitentiary and who had not been restored to the rights of citizenship voted in the First Ward.

THE BENCH SHOW.

A Magnificent Display of Blue-Blooded Canines at Battery D Armory.

There was an improvement in the attendance at the International Bench Show in Battery D Armory during the day yesterday, and in the afternoon the place was quite crowded. A delegation of 150 members of the Band of Mercy came down from Hyde Park to visit their dumb friends under the guidance of Mrs. Blaine, of the Humane Society, who organized the band. The little ones came in a special car chartered by Mr. I. Giles Lewis, and the latter paid all expenses attending the trip. The pets at the east end of the building received a great deal of attention from the many ladies who were present, and many were bought by fair purchasers, though they will have to remain through the show. After Mr. Mason's mastiff Nevison had been awarded the first prize for mastiff dogs, Capt. Ben Bullwinkle immediately took all of his dogs away. This was rather petulant, and was severely commented upon. Nevison is a great prize-winner, and was entitled to the blue ribbon.

AWARDING OF PRIZES.

The awarding of prizes was begun Tuesday evening and continued through yesterday morning and afternoon in the two rings. During that time Allen Moore, of New York City, judged Classes 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 54, and awarded a special prize to the best collie, John W. Munson judged Classes 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 52, and awarded special prizes to the best cocker spaniel under twenty-eight pounds weight and the best pair of beagles, dog and bitch. The awards made in the various classes are as follows:

Class 1—Mastiff—Dogs. First prize, $15, to Nevison, Jaws, 2 years. Owner, Charles H. Mason, Yonkers, N. Y. For sale for $1,500. Second prize, $5, to Duke, Jaws, 2 years. Owner, Mrs. Dr. J. S. Niven, Toronto, Ont. For sale for $500. Capt. B. B. Bullwinkle's Nelson was very highly commended, as was Mr. Henry Kiteman's Rover.

Class 2—Mastiff—Bitches. First prize, $15, withheld. Second prize, $5, to Dinah II., imp., dark fawn, 3 months. Owner, W. T. Wood, Pittsburg, Pa. Not for sale. Paul Mercer's Pearl was commended.

Class 3—Rough-coated or Berneard dogs. First prize, $15, to Marco, red and white, 2 years. Owner, Mrs. Henry Kiteman, New York City. For sale for $500. Second prize, $5, to Hero, imp., orange and tawny, 14 months. Owner, Mrs. Weightman, Fort Wayne, Ind. For sale. J. J. Hawsley's sports were very highly commended, and W. H. Hubbard's Tom Thumb was highly commended.

Class 4—Rough-coated or Bernard bitches. First prize, $15, to Minco, fawn. Owner, Mrs. Henry Kiteman, New York City. No second.

Class 5—Newfoundland dogs or bitch. First prize, $15, to Mayor of Hinsley, black. 2 years. Owner, Charles H. Mason, Yonkers, N. Y. For sale for $500. Second prize, $5, to Rex, black, 2 months. Owner, R. Ireland, Chicago. For sale for $50. Paul Mercer's Major was very highly commended.

Class 6—Pointer dogs. First prize, $15, to Toastel, St. Bernard dogs. First prize, $15, to Bishop, orange, tawny, and white, 2 years. Owner, E. B. Stuart, Princeton, Ind. Not for sale.

Class 8—Greyhound bitches. First prize, $15, to Friday Night, black, 16 months. Owner, Charles H. Mason, Yonkers, N. Y. Not for sale. Second prize, $5, to Tim, lemon and white. Owner, C. Waddell, You Know, fawn, 20 months; owner,

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

Dr. W. R. Wheeler, of Albany, N. Y., is at the Leland.

Bishop Spaulding, of Peoria, Ill., is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. E. Breitung, of Negaunee, Mich., is at the Tremont.

Mr. James W. Sheahan was somewhat worse at midnight.

A. Malpas and family, of San Francisco, are at the Tremont.

Mr. and Mrs. Granville Sharp, of Hong Kong, are at the Palmer.

Congressman W. H. Calkins, of La Porte, Ind., is at the Grand Pacific.

Watermelons made their appearance yesterday, and the doctors are all happy.

The collections at the internal-revenue office yesterday were as follows: Tax paid, $13,-986.90; cigars, $1,306.50; tobacco, $803; beer, $1,-609.60; specials, $332.53.

Efforts are being made to arrange a mass-meeting of the opponents of the High License bill. The meeting is likely to come off Saturday night at North Side Turner-Hall.

The Executive Committee of the Patriarchal Circle met at the Sherman House and continued their preparations for the grand conclave to be held in Chicago July 11, 12, and 13.

The Governing Committee of the Chicago Stock Exchange yesterday elected A. M. Day Vice-President, W. C. Nichols Secretary, J. R. Wilkins Chairman, and E. S. Hunt Vice-Chairman.

Charles Caffrey and George Mulroney were arraigned before United States Commissioner Boyne on the charge of selling liquor without a license, and both were bound over in the sum of $500.

Representatives of the seven German Lodges of the Knights of Honor in Chicago met last evening at the Sherman House and discussed the ordinary matters pertaining to the society.

The cotton-seed crushers will hold their annual convention at the Grand Pacific Hotel, commencing June 26. Ninety mills will be represented from all parts of the South, and a very large general attendance is antic pated.

Joseph Pindras, who shot James O'Meara in the freight-car Sunday morning, was before Justice Walsh yesterday for examination, and his case was continued until June 23. The hospital physicians report O'Meara not yet out of danger.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 58 degrees; 10 a. m., 59; 12 m., 59; 3 p. m., 61; 6 p. m., 59; 8 p. m., 55. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.42; 8 p. m., 29.5.

Mr. Frank M. Gilman, of this city, who is visiting in the East, has been entertained by the officers of the Austrain frigate in New York Harbor, and also by the Hon. Hasson Wheeler, of the Brooklyn Club, President of the American District Telegraph Company.

An adjourned meeting of citizens interested in the High-License bill will be held in Club-Room 2 Grand Pacific Hotel this evening, to adopt measures in reference to the proposed action of the Council, and to consider the advisability of holding a mass-meeting.

Car No. 79 of the South Halsted street line ran into a small child of John Hussar's in front of No. 278 South Halsted street about 6 o'clock last night, injuring it about the head and back. The child is under 2 years of age. Dr. McLennon pronounces its injuries necessarily fatal.

Henry Wagner, a painter employed on the Central Street Methodist Church, fell from a scaffold, a distance of twenty feet, yesterday morning, breaking hit left arm and sustaining internal injuries. He was taken to his home, No. 156 on the Franklin street, by the Larrabee street patrol.

The trial of Ferdinand Ihls was concluded yesterday before Judge Jameson. The defendant offered no testimony, and the jury retired, being out about an hour and a half, and brought in a verdict of guilty of forgery, as charged, and fixed the sentence at five years in the penitentiary.

The Ancient Order of United Workm en will hold a reunion at Central Music Hall, Tuesday evening, the 26th inst., under the auspices of Ætna Lodge, No. 159. Luther Laflin Mills and Attorney-General James McCartney will deliver addresses, and there will also be a choice and varied program in music, reading, etc.

The case of James Frawley, indicted for burglary, was placed on trial before Judge Jameson. The defendant is an old penitentiary bird. He is charged with breaking into the saloon of Edward Howard, corner of North Curtis and Hubbard streets, the 8th of January last, and having taken a quantity of cigars, liquors, and pool balls.

The Chicago Land Company yesterday morning began the sale at auction of lots in Elston Addition at their office, corner of Clark and Lake streets. The attendance was good and the bidding was fairly lively. The auctioneer succeeded in knocking off thirty-two lots to various persons for amounts aggregating $16,-000. The sale will be resumed today.

During the week several thousand packages of tea have arrived here and been stored in the designated houses to await examination by the Tea Inspector. The name forwarded by Collector Spalding to Washington has not yet been acted upon, but Mr. Horn, the appraiser for this port, has been authorized to act in that capacity until an appointment is made.

Charles Kockle was driving along near the corner of Twenty-second and Centre street yesterday about 5:30 p. m. when he accidentally fell from his wagon and broke his neck. His body was taken to his residence No. 478 West Fourteenth street by the police patrol. Kockel was of German descent, about 58 years of age, and leaves a wife in good financial circumstances.

Timothy Dermody, a lad 6 years of age, fell under the wheel of a heavy truck on Twenty-first street near Dearborn, and was so badly injured that he died in half an hour afterwards at his home, No. 2112 Dearborn street. The truck was being driven by Joseph Fitzgerald, employed by the Chicago City Railway Company, and was loaded with a large tool-house filled with tools.

The members of the Northwestern Press Association visited the Railway Exposition last evening. Senator John Sherman and Gov. Irving, of Idaho, were also among the visitors of yesterday. The Governor of Georgia, with a party of about 100 citizens of that State, will visit the Exposition today. There was a very large attendance last evening up to the last minute for closing.

The gift of a home in Washington to Gen. Sheridan was purely a local affair. Mr. Samuel Johnston, of this city, first suggested the idea, and when he was in Washington last spring selected the house and lot. The proposition to purchase it was then laid before several of Gen. Sheridan's personal friends in this city, and they soon raised a fund of $40,000, which was used in the purchase of the property.

The Northwestern Woodenware Association held their annual meeting yesterday at the Tremont House. The condition of the trade was discussed, and it was generally felt that existing prices should be maintained. The following officers were elected: President, H. A. Jameson, Warren, Pa.; Vice-President, E. D. Smith, Menasha, Wis.; Treasurer, Charles Everts, St. Louis; Secretary, Henry N. Mann, Chicago.

"Are these New York dudes?" asked a reporter of a man at the Palmer House who seemed to be leading three objects around by a string.

"No sir; they are Kiowa and Comanche Indians of the Southwest."

"They belong to Barnum, I suppose?" suggested the reporter.

"Wrong again, sir. They are Chiefs just returning home from Pennsylvania where their children are in school. These Kiowas have worn tight trousers for a thousand years."

An unknown man, to whom life had evidently become a great burden, was seen to throw himself into the artesian lake, at the corner of Chicago and Western avenues, about 7 o'clock yesterday morning. The body was recovered about an hour later, and taken to the morgue. From papers found upon the body it is thought that the man's name was James Westapal. An inquest was held in the case, the jury returning a verdict of suicide by drowning. The man was about 35 years old, of medium size, had sandy hair and beard, and wore a suit of dark clothes and calico shirt.

A convention of cottonseed-oil manufacturers, representing ninety mills, will be held in this city June 26 at the Grand Pacific. It was at first intended to hold this meeting, which is the fourth of the body, June 12, but it was deemed to postpone it because it would have conflicted with other gatherings. There is a large amount of capital invested in the manufacture of cotton-seed oil, the use of which is daily increasing, as the recent reports of the Board of Trade investigation show; and the public will doubtless take an interest in the doings of the convention. This oil was at first made by the Union League Club. He styles the whole investigation as "one of Cragin's fix." "Oh, Cragin is a good fellow," he said. "But the Lord did not pay as much attention to his head as he did to his feet."

"But what have you got to say, Mr. Mayor, about the frauds? Is it not true that frauds were practiced on the part of the Democrats at the last election?"

"Well, I suppose there are frauds at every election, and possibly the last was not an exception to the general rule. It did not differ materially from other elections, but the frauds cannot be prevented."

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The Sheriff yesterday levied upon the boot and shoe establishment of Charles E. Mace & Co., No. 262 State street, to satisfy a claim for $2,162 in favor of Noah Franklin.

In the case of the voluntary assignment of James A. Hair, S. C. Hair, and W. H. Odlorne, the County Court yesterday ordered the assignee to pay $21,000 of the $68,000 in his possession to Jesse Spalding, one of the creditors. It appears that Uncle Jesse was on earlier than the other creditors in filing his claim, and in this case the old adage of "the first comes the first served" was carried out. In the same court the assignment of W. T. Allen & Co. was withdrawn by the consent of four-fifths of their creditors, the supposition being that a settlement had been effected. The indebtedness of the concern originally amounted to about $350,-000, but nothing appeared in the court to indicate the conditions of the supposed adjustment.

INFIRMARY LABOR.

The Warden of the new Infirmary yesterday prepared a report, showing in detail the physical condition of the poor in his charge, the idea being to inform the Commissioners as to what calculations to make in preparing to utilize the pauper labor. The report shows that 257 of the inmates of the institution are incapable of doing any work of any kind, being old, or decrepid, or imbeciles; that ninety-four of the others are able to do out-door work; that ninety-nine are able to do indoor work; that twenty-five can sew by hand; that eight are competent to scrub; that twenty-six are able to wash and scrub; that twenty can sew and wash; and that one person is able-bodied. The report is important, and shows nothing plainer than that the institution contains a great many persons who should be dismissed at once. For instance, the ninety-four persons who are able to do outdoor work certainly have no claim to be kept at the public expense. Then again, the ninety-nine who are able to do inside work should not be longer tolerated, it would seem, and as to the sewers, washers, and scrubbers, and one able-bodied man, they might be dispensed with, and the sooner the better. In other words, it would seem from the report that the number of inmates could and ought to be reduced about one-half, the effect of which would be to effectually dispose of the proposition to employ the labor there.

TRUE AMERICANS.

Deputy-Sheriff Matson was yesterday favored with a call from three Indian Chiefs—White Wolf, Sim Boy, and Big Bow. They had been to Washington to see the Great Father, and had stopped over on their way to the "setting sun" to see the great city. They are different materials, of course, to Mr. Matson, but they had no doubt heard of his exploits on the frontier before the fire, and called to see him. But they must also have heard of the County Commissioners, for their first inquiry was for Commissioner Albright and O'Neill, as the story goes. These gentlemen were absent, however, but Mr. Matson took a great deal of pleasure in escorting them to the board rooms and showing them such of the "tribe of Cook" as happened to be around. He introduced them to Commissioner Hattocks in the outer hall, who extended each of them a cigar and a hearty greeting, and a moment later they were ushered into the presence of Commissioner McCarthy, who at once called the Committee on City Relief and Pauper to order. It was soon discovered that it was not "passes" they wanted, which Mr. Mattocks explained—neither was it scalps—and the committee adjourned instanter to enjoy the cigars. It did not differ materially from other elections, but the frauds cannot be prevented."

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ELEVATED RAILWAYS.

SO CALLED BECAUSE ALDERMEN ARE TRYING TO "MAKE A RAISE" WITH BILLS RELATING TO THEM.

Although somewhat young and unsophisticated in the jobbery business, the new Aldermen have talented teachers, and at this early date are already proving themselves apt pupils. The busy brains of certain of the old-time members are being taxed to the utmost concocting new schemes, and it is reasonable to believe that there is plenty of work ahead for the Council, and also for the Mayor, if he wishes to watch his egislative body and protect the taxpayers. Since the defeat of the notorious short-pole ordinance the pet job of the schemers has been the elevated-railway ordinances, of which there are now three or four. All have, however, apparently been abandoned with the exception of the latest, which is the Chicago & Cook County Passenger Dummy Railway Company, an outgrowth of the Chicago Elevated Railway Company, of Spooner & Fell fame, and the old Cook County Passenger Railway & Dummy Company.

For the last few days large delegations have been calling on Ald. Lawler in the Eighth Ward, requesting him to exert himself to the utmost to prevent any of the elevated railroad ordinances passing the Council. In all of these he has replied that there was no cause for alarm, as all of the movements on foot were bogus and "there was no intention on the part of the Aldermen to allow any of the measures to go through. They were introduced for a far different purpose. Such a statement as this coming from an Alderman led to an investigation, and from various sources the opinion was given that all of the elevated-railway ordinances were introduced by their originators for the purpose of being bought off by the street-car lines with whom they would come in direct competition. It is said in corroboration of this point that the Committee on Railroads, to which was referred the last ordinance, has evinced no desire to take action upon it, but has delayed it from time to time. At the meeting last Monday the matter was to have been acted upon, but, although there were plenty of the members of the committee about the City Hall, Ald. Sheridan, the Chairman, announced that no quorum was present, and the meeting was accordingly adjourned until next Monday.

It is understood that the postponement was made in order to give the Springfield end of the combination, which is said to be double-barreled. It has been asserted that a gentleman who occupies dual public positions has been engineering the Elevated-Railway bill at the State Capital, which provides for the creation of such railways without the consent of a majority of the property-owners. This, of course, on its face would be in direct opposition to the ordinances in this city, but really makes the scheme so much surer for the "gang." It is stated that certain corporations here have been backing quite liberally the bill at Springfield, which passed Tuesday, the Senate concurring in the Morse amendment by striking out the emergency clause. Further, it is alleged that the Chicago end will work the other side of the scheme, and attempt to force these same corporations to pay well for keeping the elevated ordinance from passing. It is claimed by the men who favor the Chicago & Cook County Passenger Dummy concern that it will make no difference whether the property-owners want the railroad or not, if the ordinance is passed they will fight the right to run in the streets in the courts. This is regarded as all buncombe, for it is understood that the ordinance is simply a "squeezer," and was never introduced with the intention that it should pass. The other ordinances of a similar character have been quietly dragged along from week to week and quietly placed on file, and the present one, it is said, is simply being delayed in order to frighten certain parties into "calling" upon certain Aldermen. The ordinance was introduced in the same mysterious manner by Ald. Purcell as the short-pole ordinance, that gentleman claiming to be in blissful ignorance of where it came from.

However, if the Aldermen fall in one scheme there are plenty more on the taps in which they can find relief.

COMMENCEMENTS.

THE GRADUATES OF CHICAGO UNIVERSITY STAND "ON THE BURNING DECK" IN CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.

The exercises of the twenty-fifth annual commencement of the University of Chicago were held in Central Music-Hall yesterday morning, and were attended by a fair-sized audience. The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. E. C. Mitchell. Then followed the addresses from the graduates. The salutatory, which was on the subject of "Woman in Three Centuries," was delivered by Miss Elizabeth Cooley, of Morgan Park. Mr. William Cattery, of Komoka, Can., followed with an oration on the subject of "Success in Life." Mr. Henry F. Fuller read an essay on "Musical Culture." Mr. Orlin O. Fletcher, of Grand Rapids, delivered an oration on "The Semitic Languages in the University." Mr. Robert F. Harper, of New Concord, O., chose as the subject of his effort, "The Old and the New," the object of which was to point out the march of thought. "Taste and Morals" was the subject of Mr. Levi B. Tompie's address. Miss Ella F. Haigh, of No. 3516 Vernon avenue, was the valedictorian of the class of '83, her essay was on "The Heroines of English Poetry." Three other names appeared in the list of graduates, but they took no part in the exercises of the day. They were: Eugene Parsons, of Shabbona Grove; Myra E. Pollard, of Chicago; and Simon G. Stein, of Muscatine, Ia. Allan B. Seaman, another member of the graduating class, was committed a short time ago for drawing a revolver on the President of the University while engaged in a controversy about an oratorical contest. There was no instrumental music to enliven the program, and the only thing afforded the audience in the way of music was the rendition of a few vocal selections by the Chicago Male Quartet. Upon the conclusion of the exercises of the graduating class, President Anderson conferred the degree of Bachelor of Laws upon fifty-six members of the law class. The names are as follows: Sewall W. Abbott, Eugene S. Bean, Frank W. Blair, Charles L. Brooke, William J. Bryan, George W. Brown, Arthur E. Carpenter, Alfred E. Case, John A. Chiato, Augustus B. Choate, Morris Citgitt, Frank B. Dyche, James W. French, William L. Gilbson, Lewis W. Goodell, James J. Gubbins, Herbert H. Hamilton, John A. Hibber, Adam C. Higgins, James O. Hinckley, Louis G. Holbrook, Alfred E. Holt, Eric Johnson, Levi M. Kagy, Edwin C. Kelley, Joseph S. Kennard Jr., Frank He Lumbard, Samuel J. Lumbard, Lucius J. M. Maimin, William J. Marks, James L. Mooney, Lewis W. Moyer, Joseph H. Munike, J. Willard Newmin, Daniel H. Patrick, Merritt W. Pinckney, William H. Pope, Thomas W. Prindeville, John H. Rollins, Irv W. Rubel, Ora P. Seward, William B. Shaw, Frank A. Smith, Walter N. Smith, George F. Suzy, William H. Tatge, Morris St. P. Thomas, Charles P. Tibbetts, Henry Trumbull, Horace B. Turner, Henry C. Van Schaack, William L. W. White, Frederick M. Williams, Orren M. Williams, Philip E. Winter, and Charles B. Wood.

The degree of Master of Arts, in course, was conferred upon: David Batcheler Cheney, Ernest Wilson Clement, Edward S. Fisher, Frederick W. C. Hayes, John Herron Jr., John Calvin Johnson, Horace Greeley Perkins, Benjamin Franklin Simpson, William James Watson, and William Henry Alsip. Christopher Perren received the same degree on examination.

The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon Oliver Willis Van Osdel, of Morgan Park, and Plymmon S. Hayes, of Chicago. The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon Prof. N. E. Wood, of Beaver Dam, Wis., and Rudolph R. Riddell, of St. Paul. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Prof. H. H. Sanford, of Syracuse, N. Y., and N. Lloyd Andrews, of Madison University.

The $50 prize for the best essay on "The Poems of Chaucer" was awarded to Miss Ella F. Haigh, and the second prize of $25, for the next best essay on the same subject, was awarded to Mr. Eugene Parsons. The first prize of $15, for elocution, was awarded to Mr. Frank Larned. The second prize, $10, was awarded to Miss Bessie Faulkner.

After the conferring of degrees, Dr. Anderson delivered a brief farewell address to the graduates.

OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

The graduating exercises of the class of 1883 of the Park Institute will take place this evening in the Union Park Congregational Church.

The annual commencement of the Union College of Law will take place at 2 o'clock this afternoon in Central Music-Hall. The Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, of New York, will deliver an address to the graduating class.

The graduating exercises of Miss Kirkland's School will be held this evening at No. 275 Huron street, corner of State. The graduates are Harriet P. Dwyer, daughter of J. M. Flower; Carrie and Louisa Kirkland, daughters of Joseph Kirkland; Caroline Schmitt, daughter of F. P. Schmitt; Elizabeth King, daughter of Henry W. King; Susan Parlin, daughter of W. Parlin, and Annie Carpenter, daughter of A. A. Carpenter.

The Allen Academy anniversary exercises will be held this evening at 8 o'clock.

The graduating exercises of the class of '83 of Dearborn Seminary will be held this evening in Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, Indiana avenue and Twenty-fourth street, at 8 o'clock.

CIVIL SERVICE.

THE COMMISSION WHICH IS TO MEET HERE NEXT WEEK.

The classified custom branch of the Civil-Service Commission appointed a short time ago will meet June 20 to examine applicants for clerkships under the new law. The commission consists of Charles D. Stone, of the Appraiser's Department; Augustus S. Campbell, Assistant Custodian; F. C. Green, Deputy Collector; and one Commissioner from Washington. The commission met yesterday and elected Mr. Campbell Secretary of the board. All applicants will meet on the date mentioned and be examined in the manner prescribed by the law. It is thought that Mr. Gregory, one of the Civil-Service Commissioners at Washington, will be present, and he will probably act as Chief Examiner. The rules and regulations under the Civil-Service act of June 16, 1883, read:

1. The Chief Examiner shall, as far as practicable, except when otherwise directed by the commission, attend the examinations held by the several Boards of Examiners. He shall take care to secure accuracy, uniformity, and justice in all proceedings, which shall at all times be open to him; but leaving the duty of the Examiners for marking and grading those examinations unimpaired. The commission will, in its discretion, designate one of its own members, or request the detail of a suitable person, to supervise examinations when deemed necessary.

2. He shall prepare and submit to the approval of the commission proper forms and questions. He shall take care that the rules and regulations are complied with, and bring every case of injustice and irregularity observed by him to the attention of the commission. He shall perform such part of the examination shall assign him in the work at Washington. It shall be his duty to confer from time to time with the heads of the postal and customs offices upon which he officially visits concerning the regularity, sufficiency, and convenience of the examinations for the service under them.

The applicants will be examined on the following subjects: Orthography, penmanship, copying, arithmetic, fundamental rules, fractions, percentage, interest, discount, and elements of book-keeping, accounts, elements of English language, letter-writing, and the proper construction of sentences, elements of the history, geography, and Government of the United States. No fee is charged applicants in this branch, and those that pass have their names entered on a register according to the percentage in which they pass, and are then appointed to positions as vacancies occur. The Post-Office branch of the commission, as mentioned in yesterday's TRIBUNE, meets June 19.

PIPED OFF.

DIRECTORS OF THE BOARD OF TRADE LOOKING FOR FOWLER BROTHERS' ALLEGED SECRET CONDUCTORS.

The Board of Directors of the Board of Trade enjoyed a pleasant carriage-ride to the Stock-Yards yesterday afternoon at the expense of the Anglo-American Packing Company, of which establishment Messrs. Robert D. Fowler and Anderson Fowler are the proprietors. The object of the visit was to investigate the charge made by Mr. Peter McGeoch and several former employés of the Messrs. Fowler that there were certain mysterious processes going through the rendering part of the Anglo-American establishment whereby melted tallow, cotton-seed oil, and sundry other ingredients foreign to good, every-day lard were conveyed into the steamed-lard vats. The Messrs. Fowler denied the charge, and in order to set themselves right they invited the Directors to go through the establishment.

Incidentally it may be mentioned that many members of the Board of Trade blame the Directors for making the present investigation a "star-chamber" affair. They claim that the alleged crooked transactions interested every member of the Board of Trade.

The excursionists drove to Fowler Brothers' packing-house in six carriages. A TRIBUNE reporter chartered a section of a railway train and anticipated their arrival. He entered the packing-house with the others, and was presently confronted by one of the Fowler Brothers.

"Are you a member of this party?" he was asked.

"No, sir."

"Were you invited out here?"

"No."

"What do you want and who are you?"

"I want to hear your explanations of these peculiar pipes. I am a reporter for THE TRIBUNE."

"Ah! Come with me."

He took the young man by the arm and escorted him to the door, and upon arriving at the threshold he said:

"This investigation is to be made by these gentleman alone, and you mustn't stay in here."

The reporter said that he knew that the gentlemen would not object to a reporter's presence.

"I told you that I didn't want you in here, sir, and I trust that is enough."

"If you are sure that everything is perfectly straight about this establishment, why do you object to the presence of a reporter?"

"That's my business. I don't want to talk any more about it. Good-day."

THE BOYS FROM DIXIE.

RETURN OF THE MACON VOLUNTEERS FROM ROCKFORD—A SPEECH OF WELCOME BY THE MAYOR.

The Macon Volunteers returned to the city at 4 o'clock p. m. yesterday from Rockford. They came by way of Milwaukee, and were met at the depot by Company G of the First Regiment, which, headed by the regimental band, escorted them to the armory on Jackson street, which they entered to the tune of "Dixie," while the members of Company G presented arms. The volunteers were accompanied by the Hon. Thomas Hardman, M. C., and several other honorary members of the organization.

Upon reaching the interior of the armory both commands were put through a series of drill manœuvres. The local militia gave three cheers for the Macon Volunteers, after which arms were stacked and the line of march was again taken up with the Palmer House as the objective point. After they had entered that hostelry they were hailed in single file at a front door, with Company G in their rear. "The best Mayor" then stepped forward and said:

"We of the City of Chicago and of the North receive you of the South with a great deal of pleasure. We are proud of our city and we are glad to have strangers visit it. Believing that the 'bloody shirt' has been buried, we are anxious to heal the bitterness of the past. During the Rebellion you fought us bravely, but we remember that before the Rebellion you were loyal citizens, and when the contest was decided you laid down your arms and again resumed peaceful pursuits. We believe that you are today as loyal to the glorious banner that floats over our common country as the men of the North, and that you will as quickly defend the Constitution and laws of this land as they. 'Yankee Doodle' and 'Dixie' have now become the property of both sections, and we shall hereafter know no North, no South, but one grand and undivided country. I welcome you on behalf of the people of the City of Chicago. Go where you will, and if any of you should get into places where you ought not, let me know, and I, the Mayor, will get you out."

Capt. W. W. Carnes, commanding the volunteers, in a brief speech accepted on behalf of himself and his company the proffered hospitality, and introduced the Hon. Thomas Hardman, who said, addressing the Mayor:

"On behalf of the Macon Volunteers allow me to tender to you their grateful acknowledgment for the kind and courteous hospitality extended by yourself and the people of Chicago. Your allusions to the past find an echo in every Southern breast here today. The leagues of disunion have been by ken, and, thank God, we are now one honored and unsullied people. We are one in interest and feeling from the North to the South and the East to the West. We are today as loyal in the South as you in the North, and we stand as ready to assist in developing and, if needs be, defending our common country. I may justly say that I am a representative Southern man. I am a Georgian, and these men here are Georgians. We went into the Rebellion determined to conquer, we fought you bravely, and when the contest went against us we accepted the result. With us the past is buried. It is now our only ambition to struggle with you in a united effort to make the people of this great land a happy and prosperous people. If we have disunited in the past our future aim shall be to bring about union and the well-being of all citizens of our common country. You, Mr. Mayor, have well said that 'Yankee Doodle' and 'Dixie' shall become common property."

The volunteers were then permitted to break ranks and disperse. They will be given a reception tonight in the First Regiment Armory by Company G, and will leave for Milwaukee tomorrow morning.

HAINES WANTS HELP.

AND THE YOUNG MAN HE WANTS JUST NOW IS THE SON OF A LEGISLATOR—THE LAW-BOOK GRAB.

In yesterday's Springfield dispatches to THE TRIBUNE the latest phase of the Haines' attempted book-grab on the State Treasury was detailed, the twice-defeated attempt to pass a bill authorizing the grab having been followed by the introduction of a resolution for the same object. In connection with this matter a rumor gained circulation to the effect that Mr. Haines had made a proposal to Mr. John M. Pearson, a member of the Legislature, to take Mr. Pearson's son into his employment at a salary of $2,000, or thereabouts, per annum, the inference being that Haines' object in doing so was to secure Mr. Pearson's support to the aforesaid resolution. Mr. Pearson Jr. is employed in an attorney's office in the city, and is also in partnership with another young man occupying a room in the Tribune Block, the card of the firm being "Pearson & Stookey, law office, notary public, and typewriter." He was called on by a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday, and in response to some inquiries regarding the rumor said: "I never saw Mr. Haines to my knowledge. I don't know him. I don't know anything about his book or his bill except what I have read in the papers. I have heard of no offer made to anybody from Mr. Haines. A friend of mine on the West Side communicated with me in regard to getting a situation that was open that I could have, he thought, if I tried for it. I believe it is in Mr. Haines' office. My friend does not know Mr. Haines, but heard of it through somebody who works in Haines' office or convenient to it. I did not take any steps about it. The last I heard was that Mr. Haines was to make some inquiries about me from the gentleman now working there. I have been working for nearly five years, and if the report is satisfactory I shall be given the job. I dont know whether Haines and my father have been talking on the subject. They may have talked, but I know nothing of my father's affairs except by letters back and forward from home. I did not bear anything of $2,000 a year. There was some mention of $10 a week, but I would not believe in that kind of a salary. There is no truth in the rumor, I believe."

THE SOUTH PARKS.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS AND APPOINTMENT OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Board of South Park Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, and President Callaghan announced the following standing committees: Finance—Walsh and Wahl; Construction—Sherman and Russell; Land—Russell and Walsh; Horticulture—Wahl and Sherman. Among other business transacted was the making of an appropriation of $5,000 to assist in the completion of a much-needed sewer on Fifty-sixth street, between Lawndale and Cottage Grove avenues; the renewing of the contract with the Hyde Park Water-Works for water for the parks for $4,000, an appropriation of $800 for the building of a boat-house for the West Park; and the order to invite proposals for supplying coal, the idea being that the contract should be let to the lowest bidder. A proposition was received for furnishing music for the park concerts for the summer, which was supplemented by an offer from the Illinois Central Railroad Company in which that road agreed to bear the expense of five of the concerts—that is, if ten were given and all in the East Park. The bid and proposition were turned over to Messrs. Walsh and Wahl with the power to act. The only other business of importance was the final opening of bids for the material and work for improving the north end of Michigan avenue, which were referred to the Engineer to be tabulated, and the granting to the Consumers' Gas-light and Fuel Company the right to lay their supply pipes across Michigan avenue at Twelfth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-ninth, and Thirty-first streets, on the condition however, that they do the work under the superintendence of the Engineer, and repair all damage they might do to the street. Another meeting will be held a week hence.

JOSEPH—SICKLE.

A JEWISH WEDDING ON THE WEST SIDE.

In the presence of a select gathering of Jewish people at Martin's West-Side Hall last night occurred the marriage of Miss Julia Sickle, of Plattville, Wis., to Mr. J. M. Joseph, of the firm of H. F. Hahn & Co., wholesale jewelers of this city. The hall was tastefully decorated with potted flowers and foliage plants, and the occasion proved a very enjoyable one. About 150 guests were present. The ceremony was performed about 8 o'clock by the Rev. Dr. Adler, following which came a sumptuous wedding-supper and dancing, Mr. Julius Cari officiating as caterer and Prof. Fisher furnishing the music. Mr. Saul Joseph acted as master of ceremonies, and the ushers were Messrs. A. G. Becker, M. B. Joseph, M. S. Greenebaum, and H. M. Joseph.

The attendance included the following: Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Hallo, Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Prenzlauer, of St. Mary, Mich.; Mr. and Mrs. M. Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. Abe Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Rosenbaum, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Block, Mr. and Mrs. Max Joseph, of Cleveland, parents of the groom; Mr. and Mrs. Martin Barbe, Mrs. and Mrs. S. Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. Simon Sickle, parents of the bride, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Scheffner, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Gutzeit, Miss Sadie Gutzeit, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Stein, Miss Julia Rosenbaum, Miss May Friend, Miss Polly Friend, Miss Hjuda Joseph, Miss Jessie Joseph, Miss Hattie Spiegel, and Messrs. M. N. Joseph, S. L. Joseph, M. Joseph, M. S. Greenebaum, A. G. Becker, Samuel Eisner, Joseph Schaffner, Ed Grithman, and others. The presents were numerous and costly.

SUBURBAN.

LAKE VIEW.

The closing exercises of the public schools in District No. 1 will be held at the Evanston-avenue school Thursday, June 21, at 2 p. m.; at the Diversey-street school Friday, June 22, at 9 a. m.; and at the Ashland-avenue school Friday, June 22, at 2 p. m.

The Hon. Luther Laflin Mills delivered a lecture Tuesday evening at the chapel on School street. He selected for his subject, "Heart and Home." The lecture was a fine literary effort, and abounded in many eloquent passages.

HYDE PARK.

The body of a man drifted ashore yesterday at the foot of Forty-sixth street, Hyde Park, and was taken to the village morgue to await the Coroner's inquest. The body was that of a man 55 or 60 years of age, with white chin-whiskers and bald head. It was dressed in knit jacket, checkered shirt, jean pantaloons, low shoes, and blue stocking. The body was not decomposed, and had been in the water about a week. The deceased was probably a sailor.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Eight to Seven.

CHICAGO, June 12.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please state the political composition of the Joint Electoral Commission and oblige

A STUDENT.

Citizenship and Ireland.

CHICAGO, June 11.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please answer the following: (1) Can the son of an alien or foreigner born in the United States vote when of age without taking papers out? (2) Also the size of Ireland compared with Illinois.

SUBSCRIBER.

[(1) Yes. (2) Illinois, 55,405 square miles; Ireland, 32,508 square miles.]

Counterfeiting Food.

CHICAGO, June 13.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Counterfeiting food is worse than counterfeiting money. The latter used to be punished with death. The former deserves to be severely punished now. The press could win golden opinions by entering on a crusade against adulteration of food, and keeping to it till the evil is completely eradicated.

HONESTY.

School-Books.

CHICAGO, June 12.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—This being the time of year when the Board of Education is considering the question of text-books to be used in the public schools for the next year, it is pertinent, for patrons of the schools to inquire if it is not possible to lessen the prices now paid for books. Are there not publishers willing to furnish books equally as good as those now in use for less money? It is understood that the Board of Education has received bids from different publishing-houses. If so, why not publish for the information of the public some or all of those bids? If there is to be any good reason why high-priced books should be kept in our schools let us know it. Certainly our Board of Education is under obligations to no one or more publishing-houses, at home or abroad, and are free to serve the best interests of the people.

A PATRON.

The Chicago University.

CHICAGO, June 13.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your brief editorial of today's issue on the University of Chicago you attribute the resignation of one of our Professors to the fact that he was not paid for his services. This is not correct. He has been promptly and fully paid for all services that he has rendered to the university during my administration, and is paid for his services this year to Sept. 10. But it is very important, as you say, that the wealthy citizens of Chicago should speedily endow the university, and that it be worthy of the great city in which it was wisely located. This important idea I trust that you will continue to agitate. Yours truly,

GALUSHA ANDERSON.

Lumber.

LUMBERMAN'S EXCHANGE, CHICAGO, June 12.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I am requested to ask you to revise a statement made in your issue of this date, it being calculated to convey a false impression of the condition of the lumber trade of this city. Under the head of "Lumber for you say: "Although the receipts are large and daily increasing, there is not within 200,000,000 feet as much lumber on hand at present as there was at the corresponding period last year." My regular monthly statement of the condition of the yards June 1 is now in the printer's hands, and will be issued within the next twenty-four hours, showing the stock on hand at that date to be 47,000,000 feet of lumber less than one year ago, and 24,000,000 feet greater than on the 1st of May. Since June 1 the stock has increased somewhat.

GEO. W. HOTCHKISS.

West Side Street-Cars.

CHICAGO, June 13.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I see in your paper of today a communication from "West Sider" in reference to the poor accommodations furnished by the West Side Street-Car Company. Now, Mr. Editor, you can do your

...RIAGE LICENSES.

...Hasing, Chicago.
...er, Chicago.
...Chicago.
...ker, Chicago.
...Chicago.
...man, Chicago.
...Chicago.
...son, Ravenswood, Ill.
...dson, Chicago.
...n, Chicago.
...Chicago.
...e, Chicago.
...Chicago.
...Johnson, Chicago.
...icago.
...man, Indiana.
...Chicago.
...rigen, Richfield, Wis.
...Finlevil, Pa.
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...Hoef, Chicago.
...rman, Chicago.
...rmitz, Chicago.
...olm, Chicago.
...en, Chicago.
...Dakota Territory.
...Michigan.
...ach, Chicago.
...Finch, Chicago.
...o, Chicago.
...Chicago.

MARRIAGES.

...WYER—In this city, at the residence of the bride, 165 Park-av., by the Rev. William Ivins, Tuesday, June 12, the Rev. William Ivins, and Miss Sophia Sawyer, of Mas-

DEATHS.

...—June 12, at the residence of her father, James Murphy, Bridget McGinness, mother of Mrs. Murphy, 39 ...Jamieson, late of Hastings-st., and Ginness.

...rday at 10 a. m. from 175 Ewing-st. to ...thedral by carriage to Calvary. Friends attend.

...e funeral of Mr. Reese Price, killed by ...ing engine of Wisconsin and Clark-...eld from his late residence, 59 Noble-st., 2 p. m. today.

...—June 10, Julia May Gardiner, of quick ...sed 14 years, at 285 Cottage Grove-av. ...e taken to Attica, N. Y., for interment.

...George Albert Pickon, eldest son of John ...ed 7 years 10 months.

...ice of funeral.

...an Antonio, Tex., June 11, Mrs. C. P. ...er of the late William T. Ball, of this

...m the residence of Mr. A. M. Franklin, ...av., Friday morning at 11 o'clock, by ...Chicago.

...—Of heart disease, June 12, at 12:30 p. ...ife of John Stephens, Clerk of the Crim-...ge. Notice of her funeral ...rices at late residence, No. 220 South ...1 p. m. Thursday, 14th inst. Carriages to

...—June 12, 17:30 p. m., Emma, wife of ...s (clerk of the Criminal Court), aged 39 ...rices at Reformed Episcopal Church, ...ington and Carpenter-sts., Thursday, 14, Carriages to Rosehill.

...Wednesday, June 13, of inflammation ...Stella Josephine Holway, infant daugh-...nd Ellen Holway, aged 11 months. ...day, 15th, at 11 a. m., from the Clar-...carriages to Calvary.

...June 13, Rosa, wife of Philip Levison, ...months, 15 days. ...ces 261 West Twelfth-st. ...ock p. m. sharp, to Graceland. Friends

NEW AUCTION HOUSE.

FELD & MOORE,
AUCTIONEERS,
...a-st, Palmer House Block,
...THURSDAY, at 10 o'clock, we sell Parlor ...r Sets, Carpets, and General Household ...W. H. MOORE, Auctioneer.

Friday, May 15th,
...lock a. m., Chattel Mortgage Sale of a ...Stock of Fine Groceries at
2 Nebraska-st.,
...of New Crop Teas, Coffees, Sugar, Spices, ...rder, Canned Goods of all kinds, Flour, ...Soap, Molasses, and Syrups. Counter ...Platform Scales, Counters, Shelving, and ...Cases, etc. Also a saloon outfit. Sale ...without reserve.
W. H. MOORE, Auctioneer.

GEO. P. GORE & Co.,
...214 and 216 Madison-st.
...esday, June 14, at 9:30,
REGULAR WEEKLY SALE OF
KERY, GLASSWARE,
AND
LAMP GOODS.
...ited for country merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

...rlick's Food
...ad many lives."—E. M. Booker, M.D., Chicago. ...ld cooking." It is free from starch. The ...in health or sickness for all
FANTS
..."It has given perfect ...satisfaction in my ...cases." W. Strother, ...M.D., Chicago.
...never used any food that has proved so satis-...factory as Mellin's Food."—E. Shipman, M.D., Supt. ...Physician Chicago Foundlings' Home.
...t for Dyspeptics and Invalids.
...ed Horlick's food in a case of Dyspepsia of ...ing, that seemed to baffle the skill of this ...d am happy to say the child is now entire ...."—T. Hasler, M.D., Burksville, Ky.
...ecial to nursing mothers as a drink. ...and 75 c. All Druggists. Book sent free. ...CK'S FOOD CO., Racine, Wis. ...HORLICK'S DRY EXTRACT OF MALT.

F. C. WILSON & CO.
...CANS & TANKS.
...39 & 241 Lake-st.

RUPTURE.
...TT & BUTMAN, Proprietors of the Com-... Truss, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder-...ressories, Crutches, etc. Trusses in every ...ccurately applied. Lowest prices. 63 Dear-...rs. Sunday, 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

OVES Maclean & Retterer,
Wholesale Stoves, Ranges, and Furnaces
Green Oil Stoves Re-moved to 55 & 57 Wabash-av.

RGI CAL INSTRUMENTS
Artificial Limbs, Elastic Stock-ings, Apparatus for Deformi-ties. SHARP & SMITH, 72 RANDOLPH ST.

TS 10 cts. to $2.00.
Over 10,000 fine Straw and Felt Hats. Latest styles, at half usual prices.
TER'S, 10 S. Clark, near the Bridge

NTHER'S CANDY.
...for presents. Try it once. 78 Madison-st. ...and $1, $1 50, or 75 for retail box. Or ex-...press light), of the best Candy in the world. ...handsome boxes.

HARZ MOUNTAIN
DS CANARIES
Kaempfer's, 127 Clark.

OPENING
...famous Austrian-Hungarian Restaurant at ...ration, 117 Franklin-st.
MRS. AUGUSTA KOHN.

...R. C. B. WILLIAMS
...nnected with my firm. Customers liable to ...please take notice. FRITZ SONTAG, ...61 Franklin-st.

THE LONE STAR.

Commissioner Hitt's Account of an Interesting Tour Through Texas.

The Report of the Pan-Handle Sale Gives an Impetus to the Real-Estate Boom.

The Tide of Immigration—Attractive Features of the Country and the Morals of the People.

The Hon. Isaac R. Hitt, State Swamp Land Commissioner, returned yesterday from a tour of inspection through the State of Texas. He remarked to a reporter that the recent report in THE TRIBUNE of the enlarged sale of the Pan-Handle country by the Farwells was worth at least $1,000,000 to that State. "Statements to the contrary," he said, "are gold for effect. Lands have gone up everywhere on the strength of THE TRIBUNE'S article. All Texas people are talking about it in a way that is very complimentary to THE TRIBUNE. Indeed, I heard nothing but THE TRIBUNE and the Pan-Handle article discussed everywhere in the State."

A GROWING STATE.

"Texas is rapidly growing; is it not?"

"Emigration is fast settling there, but the great bulk of the State is a vast wilderness as yet. I refer to two-thirds of the northwestern portion, and the entire southern part south of San Antonio. Out of fifty counties in the Pan-Handle only seven are organized. Emigration seems to settle through Central Texas, north and south, especially along the line of the Missouri Pacific Railway and west to Big Springs, which is located at the southeast corner of the Pan-Handle. The main cities growing along this road—and they rise like mushrooms—are Dallas, Fort Worth, Weatherford, Cisco, Colorado, and Big Springs."

"What about the Pan-Handle?"

"It is devoted principally to the raising of sheep and cattle. The Farwells own about one-twentieth of it along the western edge. No railway reaches it except the Texas Pacific, which crosses the south end."

LACK OF WATER.

"How were you impressed with the advantages of the country?"

"Very favorably with everything I saw, except the water. The lack of good water is a great drawback there. Strange to say that farmers who have lived there twenty years have only just discovered that the land east of the 100th meridian is good for farming purposes. It was a great surprise to old settlers in this section to know that they could raise vegetables. With settlement, turning over the soil, and the growth of railways, the rainfall has increased from year to year, until to-day it varies little from that in Illinois. In the northern part of the State the rain this year has been sufficient for all purposes of the farmers, and the wheat, corn, oat, and barley crops are better than were ever known there before. The cotton crop will be short in this part of the State on account of the excessive rainfall, but so th of San Antonio, embracing over a dozen counties, the cotton crop is very large. On account of the lack of rain nothing else can be raised there. Some twelve counties in the southwestern portion of the State are used entirely for grazing. The nutty grass prevails for over one-half of the State from north to south, and is the favorit food for all stock. It lives perennially. In Northern Texas it seems to cure itself, and in the fall the grass looks dull, but is as full of nutriment as when green in summer. There is said to be over forty varieties of grasses in Texas, a much larger group than can be found indigenous in any other State. Blue grass and clover are not found in Texas.

WELLS AND RANCHES.

"You would be surprised at the mineral wells I saw in Palo Pinto County. Here is a town of 1,500 population of fourteen months' growth. Over 500 patients are there who speak of the marvelous cures effected by the water of these wells. They seem especially adapted to rheumatism, dyspepsia, neuralgia, impure blood, and the like."

"What about the horse ranches?"

"There are extensive horse-ranches located in Parker, Palo Pinto, Jack, Young, Stevens, and Eastland Counties, containing from 400 to 800 animals. They are sold all through the Union, especially in the larger cities. They require no trouble in raising, but run loose the year through on the grass. The mortality never exceeds 4 per cent. It is considered that horse and cattle ranches will double in three years, and sheep and goats in two years."

"What of the moral condition of Texas?"

MORALS.

"The moral state of the community is far different than is generally supposed. Excepting in a few of the cities you see or hear of but little lawlessness. No liquor is sold on Sunday throughout the State. Revolvers and bowie-knives are not allowed to be carried by any one without a special permit from the authorities. In most of the towns the people have due regard for religion, and are more of a church-going people than the inhabitants of Illinois. The cowboy nuisance is dying out."

SETTLERS.

"What about large farms?"

"There is a growing sentiment against fencing in great tracts of land, because roadways are destroyed. Herders cut these fences to drive cattle through. I saw no swamp lands in the State. It is a beautiful country, which looks as Illinois did to me in 1849 and 1850, when houses were twenty-five miles apart, especially in McLean County. In my judgment history is simply repeating itself in Texas. In fifteen years or sooner, these broad prairies will all be filled up with settlers from the Western States and immigrants, as Illinois was in 1860. The fine farmers do not like this influx, and, as fast as land can sell out, push on further west."

POLITICS.

"What is the political sentiment there?"

"Texas, as you know, is Democratic, but the newcomers are mainly Republicans, so that a Republican State may be expected in time. In the new counties there is usually but one prominent man, who invariably is a Republican. The women who lived there before the War are bitterly opposed to anything that comes from the North on account of losing sons and property in the War. It may not be generally known that Texas went as far as to issue land-warrants to Confederate soldiers who were wounded, and which gave them title to 1,280 acres each. This law was not repealed until the last session of the Legislature. Doubtless the Southern sentiment will be literally swamped by the inflow of Northerners. Even now you can not get the old Texans to talk politics. They only want to speak on business and sell you something. The people are divided into North and South denominations, and you are expected to go to worship where your War sentiments are represented. There is no possibility of any religious sympathy between churches.

"The educational prospects of the State are magnificent. No State could have a larger fund than it has, for there are immense sections of land to be sold for school purposes. The railways are doing grandly for the State in developing its resources."

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Ayer's Sarsaparilla requires a smaller dose, and is more effective, dose for dose, than any other blood medicine.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—NEW YORK DRAFT FOR $39 and cost cents. Finder will be rewarded by leaving it at 75 Fifth-av., Room H. Payment has been stopped.

LOST—$26—FIVE FIVES AND A ONE-dollar bill—This morning between 103 South Water and Madison-sts., or Ogden-place east to Fairbanks. Liberal reward if returned to loser, C. N. ERICSON, 103 South Water-st.

STRAYED—OR STOLEN—ON EVENING of June 12 from 65 Washington-boulevard, a black-and-tan terrier, weighing about five pounds. Any one returning the same to the above address will be suitably rewarded and no questions asked.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL — CHRONIC INVALIDS can be restored to health. For information and reference address H 56, Tribune office.

PERSONAL — MME. LEON DAVIES has taken parlors at Mrs. Carruthers's, 1340 Michigan-av., where she can be consulted on all the latest styles. She has in her collection the Russian military pocket, also the Holland peasant waist, beautiful for a young lady. Reception hours, 10 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 4 p. m. Best city references given.

PERSONAL—GRAND OPENING SUNDAY night at FRANK FURBECK'S, 101 Harrison-st., corner Fourth-av.

PERSONAL—ST. LAWRENCE EUROPEAN Hotel, 74 and 76 Adams-st., near State, ranks among the best-kept hotels in Chicago; $1 per day.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
IMPROVED AND VACANT CITY AND SUBURBAN PROPERTY.
A large list of which we publish in the HOUSE AND LOT MONTHLY FOR JUNE.
Call for copy or send your address. Mailed free.
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
S. E. cor. Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS property, improved and unimproved, ranging in price from $25,000 to $600,000 to parties or capitalists who wish to invest in such property can have full particulars by calling in the office of JACOB WELL & CO., 186 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

FOR SALE—OUR JUNE LIST OF CITY real estate is now ready. Call or address
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—
On West Washington-st. boulevard, a fine two-story and basement brick house and lot, near Paulina, for $7,500.
On West Monroe-st., near Lincoln, one of the best brick houses on the street, for $7,500.
On West Jackson-st., a new 10-room stone-front, for $7,000.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—IN MY BEAUTIFUL NEW 8-block, two-story and basement 11-room octagon stone-front house and lot, 742 West Jackson-boulevard, near Lincoln-st., $10,000; $2,000 cash, balance $1,000 yearly until paid, or $75 monthly.
These houses are well built by myself, with all modern improvements, and will bear close inspection; will rent for nearly that money.
ISAAC BROWN, 162 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON CENTRAL Park-av., 52 feet front, $400 each. ISAAC CLAFLIN, 154 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A BRICK COTTAGE OF 5 rooms, with lot, on Twenty-first-st., near Paulina; price $2,000.
A. W. FARLIN,
85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
On West Jackson-st., 50-foot lot, east of Throop, south front, $125 per foot.
50-foot lot, improved, west of Throop, south front, for $3,500.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—
Corner Van Buren and Throop-sts., 54x76, for $3,500, or 54x110, with a good dwelling, for $12,000.
On West Congress-st., fine lot east of Laflin, south front, 20x170, for $2,750.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN — $700 will purchase lots on Lexington, Polk, Harvard, Taylor, Fillmore, and Gresham-sts.; the property lies between Western and Campbell-avs.; has city water and is well covered; terms of sale, one-third cash, balance one and two years at 6 per cent interest. Inquire at 532 Western-av.

FOR SALE—DOUBLE HOUSE, WITH 4 flats, at Lawndale, paying over 10 per cent of $3,000. Call on owner from 8 to 9 o'clock a. m. and 1 to 2 o'clock p. m., Room 530 Palmer House.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT 635 West Indiana-st., cheap; close an estate.
J. V. CLARKE, Hibernian Bank.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—BY GEORGE M. BOGUE, Receiver of the Chicago Life-Insurance Company, 170 Dearborn-st., the following improved property:
26 Fortieth-st., 2-story and basement brick dwelling.
Hill Forty-first-st., 2-story brick dwelling.
4036 Cottage Grove-av., 2 story and basement brick dwelling.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—1626 Prairie-av.—3-story and basement, 14 rooms; large barn; possession at once. S. D. WARD, 134 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—ONE-HALF CASH, THE balance on time, 99x178 feet southeast corner of Jackson and Market-sts.; also 99x344 feet southwest corner. Apply at Room 30 Quincy Building. MALCOM McNEILL.

FOR SALE—$15,000—RESIDENCE CORner South Park-av. and Twenty-fifth-st.; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor. JAS. B. GALLOWAY, 95 Clark-st., Room 35.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, TWO-story and basement brick house on Indiana-av., near Thirty-fifth-st.; rooms newly renovated, and all modern improvements; barn and lot in rear. Possession given at once. SNYDACKER & CO., 59 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$22,000—111 FEET, EAST front, on Prairie-av., corner of Twenty-third-st.; can be improved to 10 per cent net. JAS. H. GALLOWAY, 95 Clark-st., Room 35.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—
NORTH SIDE PROPERTY.
Fine pressed brick building in flats, barn and cottage in rear, lot 25x100 feet; price $13,000; part cash.
Beautiful octagon stone-front, Superior-st., east of Pine; possession at once; $8,000.
Three-story and basement in flats, Clark-st., near Goethe; a big bargain; $10,750.
25 feet, corner Wells and Hill-sts.; $120 per foot.
80x118, Sedgwick-st., near Division; $50 per foot.
33x140, Clark-st., near Belden-av.; $3,600.
62x132, corner Chicago-av. and Market-st.
54x132, Centre-st., near Clark.
60x125, Lane-place; $95 per foot.
By E. S. DREYER & CO.,
79 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ONTARIO-ST., NEAR THE lake, lot 25x100 feet, for $5,250. J. S. CLARK, 20 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—3-STORY BROWN-STONE house, east of State-st., south of Chicago-av.; all modern improvements. Price $16,000. Address B 40, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT BARGAINS—WELL-located lots on North Halsted, Burling, and Centre-sts. $60 to $80 per foot. PHILIP MYERS & CO., Room 13, 105 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 147 LARRABEE-ST. $4,300. Rents for $600; terms reasonable.
YOUNG, SCOTT & ADAMS, 77 South Clark-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
LOTS IN THE NEW SUBDIVISION CORNER OF STATE AND FORTY-SEVENTH-STS.
Are now for sale by JACOB WELL & CO., 186 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.
BUSINESS LOTS on State and Forty-seventh-sts.
RESIDENCE LOTS on Dearborn and Butterfield-sts., between Forty-seventh and Forty-ninth.
Frame buildings can be erected on this property, and sewer, gas, water, and sidewalks are already provided on all the streets. The station of the Rock Island Railroad adjoins the premises, and horse cars pass the property on State-st.
These lots will be sold cheap and on easy terms, as it is desired to close them out in ninety days.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH A healthy location go to Normal Park, Englewood. This is the best suburban property, and has the best railroad facilities to Cook County. Will sell on easy terms. For particulars inquire of
J. A. BARTLETT,
Room 21 Otis Block, 84 La Salle-st.
Or No. 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—800 ACRES OF VERY choice residence property adjoining the depot at a flourishing suburb only 45 minutes from centre of Chicago, at very low prices for cash. Has school and church privileges, shade-trees, sidewalks, etc.; one of the highest and most eligible sites around the city. A chance to double your money in a short time. P 25, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MAPLEWOOD LOTS—Four miles from Court-House, $250 to $400 per lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $2,000 to $6,000 in the best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and modern improvements; also lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN A. BARTLETT, No. 21 Otis Block, No. 142 La Salle-st., or No. 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON — NEW house; all grades; also lots upon which we will build to suit on easy terms; property at South Evanston, Ravenswood, and Wilmette on very easy payments. KIMBALL, YOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—12 ACRES 5 BLOCKS WEST of depot at Wilmette; a bargain for some one. J. S. CLARK, 20 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—9 ACRES AT STOCK-Yards; railroad and street facilities; adjoining packing-houses. J. S. CLARK, 20 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—LOTS ON School and Fifty-eighth-sts., $400 to $650 per lot on easy payments. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE VIEW—SPECIAL attention given to the purchase and sale of real estate in this suburb.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE VIEW—MY NEW cottages and lots; modern improvements. Also my residence, with large lot, south front, Melrose-st. All near the lake; street cars pass the properties. F. L. BALDWIN, 62 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—HIGHLAND Park property, improved and vacant.
HAWKINS, 155 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON HOUSES AND lots, best bargains and easy terms. HENRY WHIPPLE, 137 Madison-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON LOTS, east of the track, at bargains. HENRY WHIPPLE, 137 Madison-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—AT CHICAGO LAWN, COTtages on monthly payments; lots, $10 cash and $5 per month; $200 lots and 2 years' passes given to parties who build; choice suburb; good schools; fare 6c.
JOHN F. EBERHART,
161 La Salle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—AN unimproved farm in Wisconsin worth $1,500; make an offer; owner must have money at once; title is all good land; title perfect. H. M. WALKER, 250 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NOTICE—TO CAPITALISTS and others—We have large interests in a tract of land in the heart of the City of Bismarck, D. T., which was bought before the location of the capital. Close to sewer, the broad prairies will all be filled up with settlers from the Western States and immigrants, as Illinois was in 1860. The fine farmers do not like this influx, and, as fast as land can sell out, push on further west.

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BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—PERMANENT boarders taken at reasonable rates. References.

43 UNIVERSITY-PLACE—2 SUITES OF rooms on second floor, with board; location desirable.

243 MICHIGAN-AV.—A HANDSOMELY furnished suite of rooms, with private bath-room and closets, in a very desirable location for the summer. References exchanged.

282 MICHIGAN-AV.—ON LAKE-FRONT —Pleasant rooms, with board.

2027 INDIANA-AV. — NICELY PAPERED, painted, and furnished rooms, with or without board. Reasonable to responsible parties.

2119 MICHIGAN-AV. — FRONT ALcove and other rooms on second floor, with board; also day board.

2222 WABASH-AV. — FOLANSBEE Block—A desirable front and other pleasant rooms, with good board. References.

2424 SOUTH PARK-AV.—A SUITE of two rooms for three gentlemen, with board.

3621 AND 3633 LAKE-AV.—A LARGE, well-furnished alcove room, also front parlor, with folding doors; other desirable rooms; first-class board; use of parlor and piano.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OF ADULTS near Douglas Station have furnished suite east-front rooms, with board; large yard; those desiring quiet, first-class home, and willing to pay reasonable price, please answer; third room if desired. Address five days P 54, Tribune office.

WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT FURnished front alcove room, with first-class board, very reasonable; private family. Address H 55, Tribune.

NORTH SIDE.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—50 NEW ROOMS, with board, $3 to $6 per week, with use of piano and bath. Furnished rooms, $2 to $4.

241 OHIO-ST.—TWO NICE FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board. References.

WEST SIDE.

45 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—FRONT parlors for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen with board; also gentleman roommate.

51 SOUTH ASHLAND-AV.—ALCOVE room with board, facing Union Park.

151 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—FIRST-class rooms and board for gent and wife or single gent.

628 ADAMS-ST.—FURNISHED SINGLE room and good board for $5 per week; choice locality; cars handy.

HOTELS.

CLARENDON HOUSE—
North Clark, corner Ontario-st.
This house, under new management, has been refitted and newly-furnished throughout; situated in close proximity to business, near the lake, and east and north of all the manufacturing and business houses, with large, airy rooms, single or en suite. As a family hotel it has no rival. Sanitary condition absolutely perfect, and for cleanliness and purity of atmosphere no equal. Francis Coleman, for seven years chef at the Sherman House, chef de cuisine.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, 116 FIFTH-AV.— Enlarged and refurnished. Suites and single rooms for boarders at reasonable rates. The accommodations of this house are not equaled by any other $2-a-day hotel in Chicago. Table-boarders wanted.

ST. LAWRENCE EUROPEAN HOTEL, 74 and 76 Adams-st., near State. Ranks among the best kept hotels in Chicago. $1 per day.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 125 rooms, ranging from 75c to $3 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurants underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FOR BROTHER AND SISTER in private family on the West Side, near Van Buren-st., and east of Western-av. Terms must be moderate. References exchanged. Address H 54, Tribune office.

BOARD—SUMMER BOARD ON LAKE shore near Chicago, south or north, for gentleman and wife and two children, 16 and 14; private family preferred. Best of references. State price. Address O 58, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A private family. Address H 72, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A BARGAIN FOR A GROCER—MUST sell my grocery today for cash; worth $1,800, but will sell for $1,000; don't miss the chance; sell today; fine location, large trade, cheap rent. Call on KITTELL, Room 48, 151 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—14 FURNISHED ROOMS, in fine order, splendid location, with restaurant connected, on West Madison-st.; a bargain. U 83, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A DRUG-STORE, FIRST-class reputation, no better location in the city, doing nice business; no agents need reply. C 86, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES of millinery store at 3251 Wentworth-av.; will be sold at a sacrifice at once on account of poor health; good location.

FOR SALE—MEAT-MARKET IN SPLENdid location doing good business; first-class in every respect. Address C 90, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A WELL-KNOWN DENtist wishes to dispose of his office; has had six years' practice in the same place; good trade; cause of selling, poor health. Inquire at 615 Chestnut-st., Milwaukee, Wis.

FOR SALE — A FURNITURE FACtory, 3-story, 40x120; dry-kiln, engine, boiler, and machinery all in good order, and will be sold cheap. Apply at 87 South Clark-st.
BAIRD & BRADLEY,
90 La Salle-st., Room 16.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RESTAUrant, centrally located, business good, rent low, and everything in good running order. Address B 94, Tribune office.

LAUNDRY FOR SALE—OR TO RUN on shares—In a large county seat in Illinois; is well furnished, and a good chance for business. Address W A J, City Hotel, corner State and Sixteenth.

PARTIES LOOKING FOR LOCATION to manufacture on water-power will find every convenience and best of facilities at Rock Falls, Ill., where address A. P. SMITH. Refers to the C. B. & Q. R'y Co.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE PARTIES, male or female, with $3,000 to $5,000 each to take an interest in the best enterprise ever started. Call any day at 9 a. m. C. A. STORY, 2832 Vernon-av.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A LARGE STOCK OF
NEW and second-hand PIANOS sold on installments if required.
NEW and second-hand ORGANS sold on installments if required.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

AN UPRIGHT 7⅓ OCTAVE (NEARLY new) left with us for sale; $145 cash.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

BEWARE OF BOGUS INSTRUMENTS. Baker uprights pianos have the hearty indorsement of musicians and teachers both of this and other cities. BALDWIN, 220 State-st.

CHICKERING PIANOS. THE BEST IN the world. An immense stock at manufacturer's prices at the new warerooms of C. J. WHITNEY, the general agent, 182 and 184 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—CABINET GRAND upright pianos, new and second-hand, Hazelton Bros., Vose & Sons, Ernest Gabler's, and others.
A. SCHAAF & CO., 276 West Madison-st.

FIVE DOUBLE FLOORS FULL OF Pianos and Organs.
CAMP,
188 and 190 State-st., entrance 190.

GABLER PIANOS, UPRIGHTS AND squares. A fine lot of these favorite pianos at less than maker's cost, at the warerooms of C. J. WHITNEY, general Chickering agent, 182 and 184 Wabash-av.

STEINWAY'S
MATCHLESS PIANOS. | LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.
Beware of bogus instruments, both new and second-hand, represented as genuine Steinway pianos.

WE OFFER SECOND-HAND PIANOS of standard makes, taken in exchange for Hazeltons, at great bargains, some of which are as good as new; also new instruments at low prices, for cash or easy payments. Root & Sons' Music Company. CHURCH & LEE, Managers, 240 Wabash-av.

WHITNEY PIANOS AND ORGANS—Every style of these popular instruments at the new warerooms of the manufacturer, C. J. WHITNEY, 182 and 184 Wabash-av.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF PIANOS and organs in Chicago at the warerooms of C. J. WHITNEY, general agent for Chickering & Sons, 182 and 184 Wabash-av.

$10 A MONTH WILL BUY A FIRST-class piano, at cash prices. A. SCHAAF & CO., 276 West Madison, corner Morgan.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES—ALL OUR STOCK—SURrey wagons, phaetons, buggies, etc., at very low prices for 30 days. G. L. BRADLEY, 216 and 218 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAINS IN four-seated carriages, phaetons, jump-seats, fine driving buggies, and good second-hand carriages of all descriptions. E. C. HAYDE, 148 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, STYLISH BAY mare for family use or carriage or phaeton; is sound and kind; owner has no use for horse. Inquire at 143 Monroe-st., WM. INGLIS.

PARTIES WISHING TO TURN OUT horses for the summer can find good quarters at my Pleasant View farm, as I have excellent pasturage. OSCAR FIELD, 125 and 126 Michigan-av.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c.

GREAT BARGAINS IN FINE DIAmonds, watches, chains, and jewelry, at a large discount from regular prices, at Goldschild's old-established (1856) bullion and assay office, 97 East Madison-st., next to old stand.

PARTNERS WANTED.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $5,000; 100 per cent profits; lady or gent. Good references. P 87, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

SOUTH SIDE HOUSES.

1615 Prairie-av., 2-story and basement brick house, 14 rooms; to good order; $70 per month.
1617 Thirty-ninth-st., 8-roomed cottage, cheap.
3128 Michigan-av., 2-story and basement frame house, about 14 rooms; will rent for $35 to good tenant.

TO RENT — ONLY ONE LEFT OF those elegant new two-story marble-front houses at 3104 Thirty-seventh-st.; all modern improvements; splendid location; rent cheap. Inquire of H. J. WALSH, 114 State-st., Pardridges' dry-goods store. Apply in the afternoon.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick dwelling, Nos. 3049 and 3053 Indiana-av.; all modern improvements; will be put in perfect order. Inquire at Room 4, southwest corner Clark and Adams-sts.

TO RENT—1923 WABASH-AV., NEAR Twentieth-st., octagon stone-front 2-story and basement frame barn. THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27 Portland Block.

TO RENT—ELEGANT RESIDENCES, Lake Front, corner of Thirty-first-st., 2-story, attic, and sub-basement, with all modern improvements; ready for occupancy on July 1. ERNST PRUSSING, 18 Borden Block, northwest corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts.

TO RENT—NEW 2-STORY AND BASEment brick House 444 South Clark-st.; long lease; good for any purpose. Particulars at 206 Jackson-st.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE 1804 PRAIrie-av., with a large lot. ANDREWS, BURHANS & COOPER, 122 Washington-st.

TO RENT—3632 VERNON-AV., 2-STORY and basement brick, in perfect order, only $45.
BAI

CHAS. SCHWARTZ. JOHN DUPEE, JR.

SCHWARTZ & DUPEE,

STOCK BROKERS AND GRAIN MERCHANTS.

Stocks, Bonds and all R. R. Securities bought and sold on New York Stock Exchange.

Grain and Provisions bought and sold on Chicago Board of Trade and New York Produce Exchange.

Office---23 Chamber of Commerce, CHICAGO.

Illinois Trust and Savings Bank.

Cash Capital, $500,000.00

Invested in Government Bonds. Stockholders' liability in addition to stock, $500,000.

Interest paid on deposits. Accounts solicited.

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Receive deposit accounts of merchants, corporations, bankers, and others on favorable terms.

Investment securities bought and sold. Including choice Railroads and Municipal Bonds and Car-Trust Certificates.

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BANKING HOUSE OF

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

No. 18 New-st., (next door to the Stock Exchange) N. Y.

Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton, and Petroleum bought and sold on commission for cash or on margin. Deposits received; 4 per cent allowed on daily balances. Members of New York Stock Exchanges, New York Produce Exchange, National Petroleum Exchange, and the Chicago Board of Trade. Private wire to Chicago.

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An elegantly located New York office to rent, to cashier and keep a first New York connection for the grain trade, but a party is wanted thoroughly experienced in this line of A No. 1 standing with fine Chicago connections. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & CO., Real-Estate Agent, 81 Cedar-st., New York.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

An Off-Hand Letter from the Plymouth Pastor to an Oregon Editor.

(Portland (Oregon) Polaris, May 27.]—I am not going to Europe this summer, as you may have heard, but I am coming out to your great Northwest just as soon as my flock begins to show signs of scattering for the hot months. I have a son out there on the Columbia, and I want to see what he amounts to, now that he has a trifle of practical training. I did not leave the ministerial club for any but personal reasons. I am a Congregationalist, and shall live and die one; but a Christian so bound in his own sphere of faith that his heart is chilled toward his neighbor is a slave and needs emancipation. He may not realize that his soul is a damp, narrow cell, but his chains are none the less real, and none the less kind is that outside world. Here and there a mistake is still made by some branch of the Church. Recently the Presbyterian Synod of an adjoining State passed a law excluding instrumental music from the service. The men of us laugh at such rulings of the theological fathers. Some wickedness is seen by them in the organ, or perhaps among the giddy choir.

The struggles which brought the personal liberty of the last century brought more than even patriots dreamed of to their tents. As when the pioneer buys his farm in your Northwest he becomes heir to all the bird-song and dew-drops of each morning in summer, and of all the showers of rain that upon his fields, and all the sunshine that, falling 93,000,000 miles, he can gaten upon his outspread acres. And when men fight for liberty, they own afterward all the education, and all the manhood, and equality, and the refined, religion which attach to this liberty, as sunshine and showers follow the land.

You are right. I do not take any stock in what is called as the orthodox basis of revivalism, and as illustrated by the so-called "Salvation Army." I think the whole is a travesty of a sacred thing. You can no more grow a soul in five minutes in the heated and contagious air of a tabernacle than can a juggler mature a rose on the stage before you.

I am glad to hear that your townspeople have resolved upon a high license as the first step toward prohibition. It is time that we gave every man to understand that when he impoverishes body and soul he is a criminal. We have seen whole families raked with this infernal chain-shot of unbound, and I have learned to hate it. It is good sometimes to hate things and let the indignation out. But most people will have to be alive and working if they would succeed. I am ashamed to say that, while enthusiasm is never wanting on the part of the saloonkeepers for the work of the Devil, we can never get up enthusiasm for the work of Christian temperance.

Yours truly, H. W. BEECHER.

HENDRICKS AND M'DONALD.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 13.—An incident which may have some political significance, inasmuch as it pretty conclusively proves that Senator McDonald and Thomas A. Hendricks are personally as well as politically at swords' points, occurred this evening at a banquet tendered the Macon Volunteers, a Georgia military organization. The banquet took place at the States House and was attended by Gov. Porter, Mr. Hendricks, Mr. McDonald, and a number of other Indiana notables and politicians of different complexions.

When the banquet hall was thrown open and the guests assembled the master of ceremonies, either designedly or accidentally, conducted the two Democratic leaders to adjoining seats near the head of the banqueting board. It was evident from the first that the situation was a very delicate one, but an attempt to rectify matters by changing their seats would have only added to the embarrassment of each, and they were compelled to sit side by side for two mortal hours, during which time they occupied themselves in conversing very glibly with the gentlemen next to them and across the table, neither, however, addressing a word to the other or appearing to notice his presence.

The affair has caused no little talk among the faithful, by whom it is regarded as conclusive evidence that the recently published interview with Mr. Hendricks, in which he expressed so keen an appreciation of Mr. Tilden's worth and a desire to see the old ticket of 1876 renominated, has been resented by Mr. McDonald to the extent of his refusal to recognize his former colleague. Certain it is that the split between them is regarded as beyond the hope of healing.

DUTIABLE GOODS.

The following dutiable goods were received at the Chicago Custom-House yesterday: Riply & Sons, 4,316 posts, 4,500 railroad ties; T. M. Sinclair & Co., 1,200 sacks salt; H. H. Hayden, 125 sacks salt; Fitch & Howland, 791 packages tea; Mosebeck & Humphrey, 265 packages tea; J. W. Doane & Co., 747 packages tea; Ingraham, Corbin & May, 341 packages tea, two packages manufactured silk; Shoyer & Co., 343 packages tea; Charles Dennehy, seventy casks wine; F. C. Brown, five casks beer, one case yeast; Stein & Baumgarten, five casks wine; Abendschein & Cook, five casks wine; one case books; L. Silverman, three cases manufactured brass, one case earthenware; Burley & Tyrrell, twenty-four cases chinaware; Miller, Kollenberg & Hiller, thirty-four bales leaf tobacco; Hetfeld Bros., one case wearing apparel; John Schweer, six casks wine; S. Klaus, one case chemicals; N. E. Piatt & Co., one car peas; Reid, Murdoch & Fisher, fifty bags pepper; Thomson & Taylor, forty-five cases cassia buds; Verghoo, Ruhling & Co., three cases crockery. Collections, $18,857.66.

Why run any risk with your cough, cold, hoarseness, or indeed and pulmonary or throat complaint, when a remedy safe, thorough, and speedy is easily obtained? Such a remedy and protector can be had! If you have contracted a severe cold, and your lungs from the start seem irritation and inflammation, which frequently brings about consumption, by promptly resorting to the Expectorant; and if troubled with any affection of the throat, you will find this remedy equally effectual in affording relief from obstructing phlegm, and in healing the inflamed parts.

BUSINESS.

The Local Money Market Steady —Rates of Discount and Exchange Easy.

Stocks Advancing—Now Higher than in London—The Question of Exporting Gold.

A Moderate Volume of Trading in Produce —Provisions Weak, but Reacted, with Good Buying.

Wheat Easy—Oats and Corn Firm—New York Buyers Want a Guarantee on the Latter.

FINANCIAL.

The local money market was unchanged yesterday, being moderately active. Loans were made at 5@6 per cent, and a few lots have been placed on call at 5 per cent, but this is regarded as an exceptional rate. Currency orders from the country continue small, and the supply of loanable funds is ample and increasing rather than otherwise, which naturally creates an easy feeling.

The local bank clearings footed up $8,492,000, being over $540,000 in excess of the total for Tuesday.

Exchange on New York was easy at 70@75c premium per $1,000. There seemed to be more offering in the afternoon.

Foreign exchange was quiet and unaltered. Posted rates on sterling were quoted at 486 and 489½, with actual rates at 485½ and 489. English documentary at 483¾ to 484¼ for sixty days and 486¾@487 for three days. French documentary quoted at 521¾ and 519¾, and German do at 94¼ to 94¾. Bankers' marks at 95¾ for sixty days and 95¾ sight, and bankers' francs at 518¾ for sixty days and 516¼ sight.

The rise in stocks yesterday carried several of them up to the point where it paid a handsome profit to sell in New York and buy in London. If this should be done to any considerable extent it would involve the necessity of shipping gold with which to pay for those stocks, as Europe is not disposed to take much produce from us at present prices. There is, however, a probability of an increased movement on the new wheat crop, and parties here will sell exchange short against the fall trade, unless the movement in stocks should assume a more decided phase than now. Western financial men are not disposed to expect any considerable flow of gold from this side, in view of the near approach of harvest, whatever may be the relative attitude of stocks on the two sides of the Atlantic.

The statement of the Western Union Company shows that the net revenue for the quarter ending June 30, based upon nearly-completed returns for April, partial for May, and estimated for June, will be about $1,725,000. This added to the surplus April 1 gives a total of $5,270,942. After appropriating for the bonded debt and sinking fund there is left a balance of $5,143,-542. The dividend of 1¾ per cent just declared takes $1,399,750, leaving a surplus on hand of $3,743,792. The dividend is payable after July 15.

The above statement and reports that the suits against the company had been settled caused the advance in Western Union.

Pullman car stock boomed yesterday under a demand from room-traders. They think it will go to 140.

Chicago & Alton earnings increased the first week in June $5,000. Duluth gained $7,000.

President Gowen telegraphs that holders of $7,000,000 of the $10,500,000 Reading bonds have consented to fund the interest for three years into first series consolidated 5 per cents, and others are funding. The few holders who have been induced, to sue Reading for a year's interest are supposed to be helping to depress the market.

President Gowen has applied to the New York Stock Exchange to have listed the consolidated and the debenture bonds of the Reading Company. The committee will act on the application June 27.

The *Bankers' Magazine* says: A good many of the American bonds and stocks held abroad are nothing but the accumulated wrecks and worthless residuum of long years of speculation. It is quite certain that they will remain where they are, and it is best for us that they should. But the steady return home of such of our bonds and stocks as possess real value is desirable in all its aspects and results. This country has outgrown the condition of being an exploiting ground for foreign capital. Absentee bondholders produce precisely the same economical mischief as absentee landlords. Every million of bonds returned from Europe increases our agricultural exports to that continent by nearly an equal amount. The Europeans could not buy of us so much as they do if they did not pay in part by reselling our securities. The idea that they can pay us in gold is a pure chimera, and even if it was possible for us to draw away their gold it is the last thing which we ought to desire. There are sufferings everywhere already from a constriction of money and falling prices, and we have everything to lose and nothing to gain by further reducing prices in what is the chief market for our exports, and especially for our agricultural exports. Our new mines of gold and silver produce more annually than we can possibly retain as an annual addition to our currency. However large a volume of money we may wish to have, no however high we may wish to have our prices go, we must be content with what we can get and hold, and nothing is more certain than that. Do what we will and wish what we may, our volume of money and our general scale of prices must bear a certain relation to the volume of money and scale of prices existing in other parts of the commercial world. The foreign imports at New York for the nine months ending June 1 were $194,165,900, including $6,711,711 specie and bullion. In 1883 the imports for the same months amounted to $212,-536,724, of which $1,720,952 were specie and bullion. The exports from New York for the same period were $150,651,821, including $8,930,838 specie and bullion, against $100,401,291, of which $20,096,120 were specie and bullion.

The American Railway Company—the line running from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico—has declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. The gross earnings for the last fiscal year were $1,252,000.

In London the stock is quoted at 121¾. Without competition a railroad can earn "heap big" money.

The Horn Silver Mining Company is said to have on hand a surplus of $800,000. The abandoned silver-pile has been found to contain a great deal of wealth.

The following were yesterday's bidding quotations of local stocks on the Chicago Stock Exchange, except where a dagger (†) indicates that the asking price is given:

Chicago Nat'l Bank	128	Chi. City 7s, 1892	126
Continental Nat'l Bank	115	Chi. City 6s, 1895	110
Hide & Leather N. B.	135	Chi. City 6s, 1900	117
Merchants' Bank	120	Chi. City 6s, 1907	117
Merchants' L. & T. Co.	130	Chi. City 6s, 1898	114
Nat. Bk. of America	135	Chi. City dock bonds	110
Union National Bank	125	Chi. City 5-20s, 1902	104¾
Chi. City 7s, 1884	102	Chi. City Ry. 6-20 6s	95
Chi. City 7s, 1885	104	N. C. Ry. 1st mtg. 1880	110¾
Chi. City 7s, 1886	107	N. C. R. 6-20 6s	103¾
Chi. City 7s, 1887	109	N. C. R. con. 6-20 6s	103¾
Chi. City 7s, 1888	111	W. D. Ry. 6s	104¾
Chi. City 7s, 1889	113	W. D. Tel. Co. 6s	104¾
Chi. City 7s, 1890	121	C. & C. C. & D. 1st 6s, 1912	89½
Chi. City 7s, 1895	123	C. & C. C. & D. 2d 6s	70
Chi. City 7s, 1896	125	do pfd	90
		Chi. City Ry.	200

SALES.

Sales on the Stock Board were:

200 CC&SE P Mtg Pfd 91¾
500 CM&StP DD Pfd 95¾
20 A T & S Fe R R.. 81
100 do.. 81¼
2000 NCRich'y Ry 2d Mtg 104¾
10 do.. 104¾

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 13.—[Special.]—The stock market continues moderately strong and with gradually advancing prices for the general list of stocks. The features of the forenoon, however, were Western Union and Wabash preferred, in which there was more trading than in any other stocks, and also more advance than in their prices. The strength in these stocks was to some extent imparted to the other Gould stocks. After these the coal shares were the most active and strongest, the leading stocks being Jersey Central and Reading. Among the generally inactive stocks Pullman Palace Car advances standing on the prospect of increased earnings, and sold to day at 131¾, 134, and 133¾, against 131¾ at the close yesterday. Texas at St. Louis also, which is understood to be an extension of the Vanderbilt interest from St. Louis into Texas, advanced from last night to 25¾, and 25 this forenoon. Alton & Terre Haute, however, was 2 per cent lower, at 81½@82, against 83 for the last previous sale. Ohio & Mississippi preferred sold at 112¾, against 111¼ last night, being the highest price this year.

The business of the forenoon was pretty well distributed over a greater number of stocks than for several days, and the effects of easy money, improving crop prospects, and the subsidence of apprehension about the probability of trouble in the trunk-line pool there is a tendency toward more confidence and an increased belief in higher prices. The market became more important advance in the day. The market closed strong, with prices near the best of the day, and indications of a better opening to-morrow.

The market closed strong:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley		
Northern Pacific	26¾	26¾
Northern Pacific, preferred	53¾	54
Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia	67¾	67¾
Pennsylvania	55¾	55¾
Reading	55	55¼
Lehigh Navigation	45¾	46
New Jersey Central	39¾	39¾
Do coup	40	40¼

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., June 13.—[Special.]—The money market is steady, with no pressure from borrowers, but with a demand ample to give full employment to all funds offering at good rates for the season. As a rule the banks are not at all hungry for paper, but they are discounting moderately at from 5 to 6@7 per cent, according to dates of maturity. Call loans rule at 4 to 5 per cent, but the practice rate depends more or less upon where the money is found. Some transactions outside of the banks are reported at as low as 3½. Factory paper is rather scarce, and while it can be obtained at from 4 to 4½ the note-dealers do not find it easy to place. Cheap money, although perhaps temporarily, seems to be getting scarce. At the clearing-house the rate to borrowing banks was steady at 4, and New York funds sold at a discount of from 20c to 25c on $1,000. The gross exchanges were $18,872,520, and the balance $1,343,778. The stock market was moderately active and quite steady. In telephone stocks there was a good business doing, but prices were not sustained. American Bell declined from 277½ to 273¾, recovering at the close to 274¼@274½; Bay State declined 4; Boston & Northern declined 1, but recovered at the close. In railroad shares, Union Pacific advanced ⅝, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy ¼, steady at 135¾; Atchison at 34, and Mexican Central at 18¾. Flint & Pere Marquette declined 1, and do preferred 1½; Wisconsin Central, ½; Pullman declined ¼; Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore, 1. In bonds, Mexican Central 7s advanced ½; Sonora firsts were steady; Atlantic & Pacific income 6s declined ½; Atchison firsts, ¾; do land-grant firsts, ¼; do plain 4s were steady. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 4s declined ¼.

The following were the quotations and sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
First Board—					
Bell Tel.	785	275	278	274¾	274¾
Mex. Tel.	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
Atchison	1000	34	34¼	34	34¼
B. & M.	750	89	89	88	88
C. B. & Q.	100	135	136	135	135¾
Fitchburg	50	125	125	125	125
Flint & P. M.	50	102	102	102	102
H. & N. H. & C., pfd.	50	101	101	101	101
Toledo, C. & St. L.	50	65	65	65	65
Union Pacific	100	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾
W. Va. Cent.	100	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
N. Y. & N. E.	200	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Catalpa Mining	40	40	40	40	40
Quincy Mining	10	48	48	48	48
Second Board—					
B. Land Co.	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
B. W. Co.	100	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
Bell Tel.	100	274¾	274¾	274¾	274¾
Atchison	110	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼
C. B. & Q.	300	135¾	135¾	135¾	135¾
Flint & P. M.	25	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
M. L. & Q.	100	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼
Pullman	100	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾
Union Pacific	100	135¼	135¾	135¼	135¾
Connotton Valley	25	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Ex. per cent	176	4	4	4	4
Catalpa Mining	200	60	60	60	60

The following were the bond sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

FIRST BOARD.

$600 Atch 7s	119	1000 C B & Q 8s	124
2000 A & P 1st	97½	1000 Rutland 7s	89¾
7000 Mex Cent 7s	84¾	10000 A & P Inc	33¾
5000 do	84¾	1000 L R & F S 7s	80

SECOND BOARD.

15000 A & P Inc	34¼	10000 T D & B 6s	12
10000 Mex Cent 7s	70	12000 U Pac 7s	109¾

FOREIGN.

LONDON, June 13—5 p. m.—Illinois Central, 98¾; Pennsylvania Central, 60¾; Erie, 38¾; Reading, 39¼.

The bullion gone into the Bank of England today is £118,000.

PARIS, June 13.—Rentes, 79f 32½c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 13.—Sight exchange on New York $1.50 per $1,000 premium. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 486@486¾.

MINING NEWS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Mining stocks dull; Sierra Grande sold at 145@140; Union Consolidated, 990@988; Sierra Nevada, 775; Northern Belle, 880@900; Navajo, 170; Sonora Consolidated, 200@227; and Sutro Tunnel, 27@26. Sales of the day, 37,465 shares. Pipe-Line certificates dull; firm at 118¾@119¼, closing on call at 118¾.

Homestake	15	Quicksilver	8¾
Iron Silver	285	Quicksilver, pfd	36
Ontario	25	Sutro	2¾

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., June 13.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Calumet & Hecla	240	Quincy	49¾
Catalpa	60	Osceola	42¾
Franklin	10	Huron	1¾
Pewabic	10		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 13.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alta	$ 10	Northern Belle	$ 1.20
Belcher	5.75	Ophir	8.75
Best & Belcher	5.50	Raymond	1.75
Bodie	1.00	Sierra Nevada	1.00
California	1.00	Silver King	10.62½
Con. Virginia	25	Union Con.	8.37½
Crown Point	1.75	Yellow Jacket	8.75
Eureka Con.	1.75	Navajo	1.62½
Exchequer	55	Hale & Norcross	2.75
Gould & Curry	3.62½	Independence	20
Grand Prize	1.75	Eko Con.	20
Hale & Norcross	2.75	Belle	2.75
Mexican	4.62½	Chollar	3.50

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, June 13:

CITY PROPERTY.

Lincoln av, 315 ft s of Congress st, e w 1, 5x115 ft, dated June 11 (this is a mirror reported Stecher); Charles H. Waite to M. D. Doyle).

North Oakley st, 73 ft e of Cottage, e w 1, 6x100 ft, dated June 12 (P. and J. Livingston to G. C. Knaussel).

Moore st, 222 ft e of Lincoln, e f 1, 18x124 ft, dated June 11 (estate of A. Sutton to T. W. Moore).

West Sixteenth st, s s, 99 feet of Newberry av, e f, 99x33 ft, dated May 4 (Ira H. Peirce to Mary Morgan et, 80 ft e of Van Buren, e f, 20x132 ft, improved, dated June 12 (estate of A. W. Wells to Elizabeth Watkins).

Butterfield st, 187.50 ft s of Thirty-sixth, w f, 46x120 ft, dated June 9 (Robert A. Childs to A. W. Woolen et al).

Third av, n e cor of Polk st, e f, 80x116 ft, dated April 3 (Pawnucket Institution for Savings to Edward L. Weaver (by power).

Same property as above, dated April 3 (Edward L. Weaver to Milton J. Miller).

Same property as above, dated April 3 (Milton J. Miller, improved, dated April 3 (A. C. and H. W. Wasbington boulevard, 177 ft e of Francisco, e f, 164x220 ft, with 2 dwellings, dated June 7 (Amos H. Woodruff to Marina Walton place, 198 ft w of Pine av, s s, 20x100 ft, dated June 12 (Margaret W. Tinkham to Wentworth av, 150 ft s of Seventeenth st, w f, 25x74 ft, dated Dec. 26, 1882 (James Olis to West Division st, 75 ft e of Noble, s s, 25x100 ft, improved, dated June 1 (John H. Pierce to Christian Linnen).

Hastings st, 96 ft e of Paulina, s s, 24x124 ft, improved, dated June 9 (L. A. Baldwin to Frank Biedmiller).

Warren av, 120 ft w of Hoyne, s s, 24x132 ft, dated June 7 (M. M. and I. McCourde to Amos H. Woodruff).

Orchard st, s of Center, w f, 24x100 ft, dated June 9 (John Loser to H. Sanders).

Maxwell st, 100 ft e of Waller, n f, 24x100 ft, dated April 28 (Holy Family Church to T. J. Curran).

North Wells st, s w cor of Division, e f, 20x100 ft, improved, dated April 30 (Philip Heidy to City of Chicago).

Sheffield av, n w cor of Congress, e f, 24x125 ft, dated May 1 (E. M. and H. H. Shuteleff to William H. Baker).

Lincoln av, 165 ft s of West Erie, e f, 25x125 ft, dated May 9 (estate of W. B. Ogden to Adolph Wolff).

Leavitt st, 291 ft n of Twelfth, e f, 24x100 ft, dated May 16 (B. L. Smith to M. L. McDonough).

Leavitt st, adjoining premises above, 22x125 ft, dated May 31 (same party to J. Chudowski).

West Fifteenth st, 238 ft e of Ladd, s s, 24x125 ft, dated May 31 (L. G. Arnold to Dennis Cahnane).

Ogden av, 251 ft s of Twenty-sixth st, 25x124 ft, with 2 dwellings (proper), dated June 12 (S. Gelsmar to Emanuel Schwartz).

West Lake st, n e corner of Davlin, e f, 21 ft, 6 in, x irregular, dated June 13 (W. W. Willis to M. W. Johnson).

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Ashland av, 87½ ft s of Lunning st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated June 12 (Henry Kasch to J. and L. Heilman).

Wrightwood av, s e cor of Southport, n f, 167.2 x 66 ft, dated May 31 (estate of J. E. Sheffield to R. J. Lewis).

Dewey court, near Hoyne, e f, 25x160 ft, dated April 15 (F. Deming to E. F. Porcerson).

Diversey av, 66 ft e of Florence, n f, 25x124 ft, dated June 1 (John Schnell to G. H. Kleber).

MILES OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Lot 22, Block 1, of High School part of Block 25, Sec. 16, 38, 14, dated April 30 (E. R. and C. D. Perry to H. Closterbalz).

Forestville av, w s cor of Langley, s f, 82x125 ft, dated June 7 (Amos H. Woodruff to Marina Walton).

Thirty-first st, 150 ft w of Wentworth av, s s, 25x124 ft, dated Dec. 26, 1882 (James Olis to Thirty-first st, 125 ft e of Normal av, s s, 25x124 ft, improved, dated June 1 (Christian Linnen to Hastings st, 96 ft e of Paulina, s s, 24x124 ft, improved, dated June 9 (L. A. Baldwin to Frank Biedmiller).

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Lincoln av, 165 ft s of West Erie, e f, 25x125 ft, dated May 9 (estate of W. B. Ogden to Adolph Wolff).

Leavitt st, 291 ft n of Twelfth, e f, 24x100 ft, dated May 16 (B. L. Smith to M. L. McDonough).

Leavitt st, adjoining premises above, 22x125 ft, dated May 31 (same party to J. Chudowski).

West Fifteenth st, 238 ft e of Ladd, s s, 24x125 ft, dated May 31 (L. G. Arnold to Dennis Cahnane).

Ogden av, 251 ft s of Twenty-sixth st, 25x124 ft, with 2 dwellings (proper), dated June 12 (S. Gelsmar to Emanuel Schwartz).

West Lake st, n e corner of Davlin, e f, 21 ft, 6 in, x irregular, dated June 13 (W. W. Willis to M. W. Johnson).

BUILDING PERMITS.

Yesterday building permits were issued as follows:

Mrs. Mary Gall, two-story dwelling, 25 by 62, Michigan avenue, near Sixteenth street, to cost $13,500.

Frank Chag, three-story store and flats, 22 by 54, No. 138 De Koven street, to cost $4,500.

Fred Westfall, two-story dwelling, 22 by 54, No. 40 A street, to cost $3,400.

F. Abrahamson, one-story cottage, 20 by 22, No. 398 Leavitt street, to cost $800.

West Chicago Gas Company, two-story barn, 60 by 54 feet, Sheldon street, near Lake, to cost $700.

COMMERCIAL.

The leading produce markets were irregular yesterday, but did not vary widely. Corn and oats were radically strong, but turned back in sympathy with wheat and provisions, while they were naturally weak, but sustained by the strength in corn and oats. The trading was mostly local.

Provisions were active and again weaker. Pork declined 15@20c, and closed on 'Change 5c below the latest prices of Tuesday, at $18.00 for July and $18.45 for August. Lard declined 10c, but a little more than recovered the drop, and closed firm at $11.50 for July and $10.72½ for August, the difference between the two having been 82½c at one time. Short ribs sold off 5c, but closed firmer, at $9.25 bid for July and $9.85 bid for August. Liverpool reported a decline of 6d on long clears, while the local hog market was steadier, and there was little doing here on outside account in product.

The market was quiet during the first hour, and weak under the dropping of stuff faster than it was wanted. It was active and steadier on the first call, a local operator taking considerable quantities of pork on the decline, which gave more confidence in lard. The news of this brought buying orders from the seaboard; New York investing more freely than for several days past, and there was a good deal of changing over of lard from July into August, the big discount on the latter being particularly attractive, as some people got the idea that if there be a lard squeeze it will be in August after all. The indications were that a good many people were watching the market for signs of a turn, and some of them thought it had come, but, so far as could be ascertained, there is no improved demand for shipment. On the afternoon call the market was steady, and afterward lard was stronger.

Flour was very dull. There was some export inquiry for low grades at $3.25@3.50, but holders were not anxious to sell at the figures bid, and therefore were able to sell scarcely anything. The coarse millstuffs were a shade firmer, though in good supply.

Wheat was quiet and easier. It advanced ¼@½c early, declined ¾c, and closed on 'Change a shade below the latest prices of Tuesday, at $1.11¾ asked for July and $1.13⅝ for August. The British markets were called dull, and our receipts were larger, but the weather was still cool. The market went up early on the strength of St. Louis reports of damage in California, but there was a good deal of selling at the advance, and it dropped back when the idea gained ground that the report was only a ruse to enable big holders to unload. The trading in futures was clearly local, outsiders being disposed to hold off for indications of the effect of recent short-crop advices, which local people did not seem to take much stock in. The demand for car-lots was light, and prices exhibited little change. On the afternoon call the market advanced nearly ¾c, July selling at $1.12, but fell back later, being quoted in the alley at $1.11¾.

Corn was moderately active and steadier. Apparently it would have been strong but for the heaviness in wheat. As it was the market advanced ¾c, and closed about the same as on Tuesday afternoon, at 56½c asked for July and 55¾c for August, with 57c bid for September. There was only a fair speculative inquiry, and sellers preponderated early in the day, some 800,000 bu being sold on New York account, which caused a ¾c decline from the top. The demand for car-lots was slow in the first part of the session. Parties in the trade said the market was handicapped by the unwillingness of New York buyers to take our corn without a guarantee of condition, while there were orders here at fully 1c above the market if shippers would give such a guarantee. Later in the day the market broke over these bounds and the low grades sold up 1c on new mixed and fully ¾c on rejected above Tuesday's range. This caused a stiffening in prices for future delivery. The British markets were quoted dull at a decline of 3d per quarter, and New York was uncertain, but our receipts were much smaller and inspected better with a change in the weather, though that was still cool. On the afternoon call the market was steady, and afterwards was a shade easier.

Oats were firm early in the day, with liberal trading throughout the list. In the early transactions prices paid showed an advance of ¼@⅜c over the call figures of the day previous. Later, in the absence of buying orders, the advance was lost, the early deliveries closing at about the latest figures of Tuesday, and the more remote futures showing a loss of ¼c. Spot trading was fairly active, No. 2 selling at 39¼@39¾c, and closing at the inside price, and No. 2 white bringing 41@41½c. Samples were steady.

Rye was quiet and easier, No. 2 spot selling at 61c, with June nominally quotable at the same price. July sold at 62@62½c and August delivery at 63¼c. For September delivery 64c was bid.

Barley was dull, with the few samples on the market selling at the low prices of the two or three days previous, good No. 3 selling as low as 46c.

There was a fair movement in dry goods. Clothing and boots and shoes remain inactive. Groceries met with a good country demand and averaged steady. The butter market was more active and on the whole a little firmer. Cheese remains dull and heavy. Buyers are taking hold sparingly and stocks are still piling up. There was a light movement in dried fruits. Fish continue in good demand. Coal and pig-iron are still inactive.

There was a good trade in green fruits, strawberries selling at a wide range, according to condition, the best bringing better figures than Tuesday. Other berries unchanged. Eggs quiet at 16c per doz. In hides, grease, and tallow there was no change to note. Potatoes firm for choice old, which are scarce, while new are plenty, selling at $3.25@3.50 per brl. There was a fair demand for the better kinds of hay at steady prices, while the low grades were not wanted. Seeds were quiet, flaxseed selling at $1.43 on track, and little done in other kinds.

The difference between September and October lard in this market was about 40c late in last week. Yesterday the two were only 5c apart. The discount on August, as compared with July was wider than ever.

Now they say: "Look out for a corner in August lard!" Is it as King Dick III. said?

"The thief doth fear each bush an officer."

There was a rumor on 'Change yesterday that the parties to the lard investigation had arrived at an agreement to withdraw their plead

Yeals, per 100 lbs ..... $ 7.50 @ 8.25
Milch cows ..... 30.00@45.00

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av. Wt.	Price.	No.	Av. Wt.	Price.
31	1,561	$6.00	41	1,185	$5.37½
5	1,422	5.90	38	1,347	5.40
19	1,463	5.80	1	1,460	5.40
19	1,189	5.85	64	1,113	5.40
1	1,320	5.85	1	1,240	5.40
1	1,327	5.85	1	1,124	5.55
1	1,240	5.85	1	1,115	5.60
1	1,240	5.85	1	1,115	5.60
1	1,240	5.85	1	1,218	5.25
1	1,370	5.85	1	1,160	5.25
1	1,240	5.85	1	1,191	5.25
1	1,412	5.85	1	1,191	5.25
1	1,240	5.75	19	1,038	5.20
1	1,240	5.75	19	1,038	5.20
1	1,347	5.75	18	1,055	5.15
1	1,240	5.70	18	1,016	5.10
1	1,240	5.70	19	Feeders	5.10
1	1,240	5.70	22	feeders	4.75
1	1,256	5.65	34	stockers	4.60
1	1,240	5.62½	1	1,214	5.00
1	1,240	5.60	11	1,091	5.00
1	1,240	5.60	19	cows	4.40
1	1,255	5.60	14	cows	4.00
1	1,240	5.60	22	cows	4.00
1	1,240	5.55	16	cows	3.80
1	1,191	5.55	19	Texas	4.30
1	1,240	5.50	50	Texas	4.20
1	1,240	5.50	41	Texas	4.30
1	1,265	5.35	67	Texas	3.85
1	1,265	5.35	21	Texas	3.85
1	1,265	5.50	38	calves	6.00

HOG SALES.

No.	Av. Wt.	Price.	No.	Av. Wt.	Price.
31	240	$6.60	78	248	$6.50
64	242	6.60	78	254	6.50
64	230	6.55	78	257	6.50
64	230	6.55	78	257	6.50
64	230	6.55	78	185	6.50
78	188	6.55	78	202	6.45
78	184	6.55	78	253	6.45
78	184	6.55	78	252	6.45
78	192	6.50	78	183	6.45
78	192	6.50	78	183	6.40
78	192	6.50	78	185	6.40
78	197	6.50	78	217	6.40
78	197	6.50	78	217	6.40
78	195	6.50	78	150	6.35
78	195	6.50	78	214	6.35
78	184	6.50	78	203	6.30
78	271	6.55	78	211	6.30
78	271	6.55	78	211	6.30
78	302	6.55	78	167	6.25
78	173	6.55	78	142	6.25
78	173	6.55	78	150	6.20
78	241	6.50	78	141	6.20

SHEEP.—There was a small supply and a stronger market. The wants of the local trade alone exceeded the offerings, and with shippers also seeking stock there was sufficient competition to advance prices 10 @15c. Weights inferior to choice at $2.25@3.25. No choice lots were on sale. Lambs sell at $4.50@5.50 per cwt.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av. Wt.	Price.	No.	Av. Wt.	Price.
2	90	$4.25	99	81	3.87½
102	92	4.50	88	88	3.87½
99	92	4.25	104	Texans	2.75
94	94	4.00			

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 13.—CATTLE—Receipts, 28,000 head; shipments, 6,0 head; more active, but easy and weak; heavy shipping steers, $5.30@5.60; light, $4.90@5.25; bulls, $4.50@5.00; cows, $3.00@4.75; common, $3.00@4.00; grass Texans, $3.50@4.75; range, $3.50@4.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,800 head; shipments, 800; slow; weak; medium to fair, $2.75@3.50; good to choice, $3.75@4.25.

HOGS—Active but lower; light shipping, $6.35@6.50; weak to good packing, $6.00@6.35; butchers' to extra, $6.35@6.70; receipts, 6,000; shipments, 900.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 13.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,940 head; 'ittle feeder, $1.00 per head with good finish; grass fed Texas steers sold at $3.65@3.75 per cwt, live weight; fair to good native corn-fed Texans, $4.15@4.50; common to prime native corn-fed steers, $5.00@6.00 per cwt; exporters used 35 car-loads; shipments, 870 live cattle.

SHEEP—Receipts, 5,700 head; sheep, $4.00@5.00 per cwt; lambs, $6.00@7.00 per cwt; general sales, $4.75@5.25 per cwt.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,400 head; live hogs steady, $7.00@7.10 per cwt.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 13.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,100 head; firm, higher; shipping steers, 1,240 to 1,475 lbs, sold at $5.15@5.60; cows, $3.00@4.50; bulls, $3.50@4.25.

SHEEP—Receipts, 5,500 head; lower; $3.00@4.60; bulk of sales, $3.25@3.40.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,300 head; shipments, 300 head; quiet; natives averaging 98 lbs sold at $5.00.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., June 13.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,400; market slow; best cattle, $5.00@5.25; fair to good, $4.75@5.00; common, $4.50@4.60.

HOGS—Receipts, 800; market slow; Philadelphias, $7.00@7.30; Yorkers, $6.90@7.10.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,000; market fair; best, $5.00@5.15; fair to good, $4.00@4.25; common, $2.50@3.00.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., June 13.—HOGS—Weak, slow; common and light, $6.00@6.60; packing and butchers', $6.45@6.75; receipts, 2,800 head; shipments, 1,600.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, June 13.—PROVISIONS—Bacon—Long clear dull at 53s; short clear dull at 53s 6d." Pork—Prime mess Eastern dull at 94s; prime mess Western dull at 85s. Beef—India mess dull at 90s; extra India mess dull at 105s.

CHEESE—American choice steady at 61s.

TALLOW—Prime city steady at 41s 6d.

TURPENTINE—Spirits steady at 32s.

LIVERPOOL, June 13—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—11s@11s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, 8s 11d@8s 2d; spring, 8s 6d@8s 10. No. 1 California, 9s 1d@9s 4d; No. 2 California, 8s 8@s. Corn—5s 5d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 53s 6d. Lard, 37s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, June 13.—COTTON—Moderate demand; 11-16@5 13-16; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 7,400.

PROVISIONS—Prime mess pork, 85s 6d. Beef—Extra India mess, 105s. Bacon—Long clear, 53s; do short clear, 53s.

CHEESE—Fine American, 61s 6d.

TURPENTINE—Spirits, 32s.

LONDON, June 13.—WOOL—Ten thousand one hundred bales of Port Phillip and Sydney wool were sold here. There was a good attendance. Prices steady.

LONDON, June 13—3 p. m.—TURPENTINE—Spirits, 32s 6d.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LONDON, June 13.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat slow; corn slow at 5s 5d. MARK LANE—Wheat and corn slow. Cargoes off coast—Wheat dull; corn dull; fair inquiry for prompt. No sales reported. Cargoes on passage —Wheat and corn heavy. Fair average quality of American mixed corn for shipment during the present and following months, 5s 5d. Country markets of wheat—English quiet; French steady. PARIS—Wheat and flour firm. On passage to France and the Continent, 400,000 qrs. Corn, 50,000 qrs.

LIVERPOOL, June 13, 12 m.—Wheat dull and easier; No. 2 spring, 8s 1d. Corn dull. Cargoes on passage—Wheat dull; corn steady. Cargoes off coast declined 3d. To arrive—Wheat dull and heavy; corn dull and weak. American mixed declined 1d. Wheat and corn for the United Kingdom and Continent, dull and neglected. Pork, dull at 53s 6d. Lard, 37s 3d. Bacon—Long clear, dull at 53s; short clear, 53s. Tallow, 41s. Cheese, dull at 61s 6d. Beef, dull at 105s. MARK LANE—Wheat and corn dull. Country markets for wheat rather dull. Weather in England fine.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 13.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Wheat—A comparatively dull market is reported for winter wheat, as well for red as for white wheat, for prompt delivery, though prices favored buyers—giving way, as graded stock, as much as 1@2½c per bu, as offered more freely. The export call was very tame. No. 1 red quoted as closing at $1.23 asked in elevator; No. 2 red, $1.21¾@1.22¼, mostly at $1.22¼@1.22½ asked; and No. 3 red, $1.20@1.21, and $1.20 in store, closing at $1.21¾ asked; and $1.22¼ in elevator; No. 3 red, $1.17@1.17¼; No. 1 white, $1.16¼ declined, closing at $1.15 in elevator; No. 2 white, $1.05; No. 3 Milwaukee spring, offer to arrive, at $1.18 delivered; No. 2 futures: June, $1.20@1.20¼, closing at $1.20¼ asked; July, $1.21@1.22¼, closing at $1.21¾; August, 90¾@91¼, closing at $1.21¾; September, $1.21¾@1.22, closing at $1.21¾; October, $1.21¾@1.22¼, closing at $1.22; November, $1.21¾@1.22, closing at $1.22; December, $1.21¾@1.22, closing at $1.22; January, $1.23¼@1.23¾, closing at $1.23¾ asked; February, $1.24¼@1.24¾, closing at $1.24¾ asked; March, $1.25¼@1.25¾, closing at $1.25¾; April, $1.26¼@1.26¾, closing at $1.26¾; May, $1.27¼@1.27¾, closing at $1.27¾ asked. Rye steady with a good demand; domestic, 85@87c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet but steady; United, $1.17¾.

RESIN—Strong; $2.60@2.70.

TURPENTINE—Quiet and unchanged.

EGGS—Firm; 17½@17¾c.

LEATHER—Steady with a fair demand; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grand, light, middle and heavy weights, 29@29c.

WOOL—Dull and unchanged.

BUTTER—Quiet, but firm; 19@23c.

CHEESE—Demand fair and market firm; 8@10c.

PIG-IRON—Dullaud unsettled: Scotch, $21.00@24.50; American, $17.00@20.00.

LEAD—Steady; common, $4.40@4.50; refined nominal.

Others unchanged.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., June 13.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Corn—Trade is dull and prices are nominal at quotations. High mixed, 71c; No. 2 mixed, 69@70c; steamer yellow, 69@70c; steamer mixed, 68c; no grade nominal, as to quality and color. Oats are dull and hard to place, owing to the limited demand; No. 1 white, 56@57c; No. 2 white, 52@53c; No. 3 white, 51@51½c; No. 1 mixed, 52c; No. 2 mixed, 50c. At the call there was one sale of August steamer corn for export at 70c. The closing bids were as follows: July No. 1 white oats, 60c; July No. 3 white do, 45c; export corn, cash 71½c; August steamer, 70c.

FLOUR—The market is dull and nominal, with the demand confined to present necessities.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Trade is dull and prices are easy. Mess, $20.00@20.50; prime mess, $19.00@21.00; extra prime, $18.50@19.00. Lard is dull at 11½@11¾c. Hams strong at 13@14c. Live hogs, 6¾@7c; dressed do, 8@9c. Beef—Dull trade, with prices steady. Mess, $12.00@13.00; extra mess, $13.50@14.00; plate, $15.00@15.50; extra plate, $16.00@16.50.

FRESH BEEF—Dull market with forces lower; steers, 8@9c; hinds, 10@11c; fores, 6@6½c.

BUTTER—Trade is quiet, but the best creameries are firm; Northern creamery, 22@23c; Western do, 19@22c; Northern dairy, 19@21c; Western do, 16@18c; ladle, 13@16c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,600 brls, 2,900 sacks; corn, 62,880 bus oats, 17,325 bu; wheat none.

LEATHER—There has been a quieter tone to hemlock sole, but prices are well sustained. Buenos Ayres light, 24@25c; middle and heavy, 24@25c; good damaged, 21½@22c; common hides, light, 23@24c; middle, 23@24c; heavy, 23@24c; good damaged, 20@21c; poor damaged, 17@18c; acid light, 22½@23c; middle, 22½@23c; heavy, 22@23c; good damaged, 20@21c; poor damaged, 17@18c; acid damaged, 20@22c. There has been a steady demand for union tanned with prices strong; light backs, 34@36c; middle backs, heavy, 32@36c; light crop, 32@34c; middle crop, 32@34c; bellies, 10@12c. In Canada's buffalo trade continues good and receipts are readily taken at 20@27c for light and middle weights; and 18@20c per lb for damaged. Rough upper leather in moderate demand and prices of choice stock are firm, while the commoner grades are easy, at 21@25c per lb for hemlock, as to quality, the latter quotation for choice lots suitable for card finish. Rough calfskins in light request and steady at 45@55c, as to quality, the latter for choice lots. Finished calfskins have been in fair demand at 60@80c as to quality, including tannery skins. The different kinds of finished leather have been quiet and without change of importance. No. 1 bark-tanned sheepskins, 28@30c, oak harness leather, 30@40c; hemlock harness leather, 28@32c; wax, 18@22c; kip, 16@18c; flesh splits, 22@25c; other splits, 12@13c; light buff, 15@16c; medium, 15@16c; heavy, 13@15c; grain, 16@18c; Hides—The market continues quiet but steady in prices, which are unchanged. Country hides range from 6@7½c as to weight and quality, and Western was quoted and dull at 8½@9c. Calfskins are slow at 12c. In foreign hides the movement is light, while prices are well sustained.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The market is steady, with manufacturers well employed and prices well maintained. The demand from the West and Southwest continues good. Rubber goods are steady and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 13.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Lower; only moderate trading; No. 2 white, $1.18¾@1.18¾ cash; $1.18¾@1.18¾ July; $1.17¾@1.18 August; $1.18½@1.19¼ September; $1.21¾@1.21¾ October; $1.17@1.17¼ year; closing at inside quotations; No. 3 red, $1.15¾. Corn opened higher; closed lower; 60¾@61c cash; 51¾@52¼c July; 52@53½c August; 54½c September; 58½c October; 62@63c year. Oats lower; 39@40c cash; 39½c June; 31c bid August; 30c bid year. Rye and barley nominal.

LEAD—Quiet at $4.17½.

CORN-MEAL—Quiet at $2.50.

BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.

EGGS—Higher; 15c.

WHISKY—Steady; $1.14.

PROVISIONS—Very dull and weak; only small pedding trade. Lard nominal.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 22,000 bu; corn, 37,000 bu; oats, 18,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 30,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 2,000 bu.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat firmer; $1.18¾ July; $1.17¾ August; $1.18¾@1.19 September; $1.21¾@1.21¾ October; $1.17 year. Corn weaker; 51¾c July; 52c August; 53½c September; 58¾c year. Oats weak; 39½@39¾c July; 29½c bid August.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 13.—FLOUR—Quiet; Howard street and Western super, $3.25@4.00; extra, $4.25@5.00; family, $5.25@6.25.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western easier and inactive; No. 2 winter red, spot, $1.19@1.19¼; July, $1.17@1.18¼; August, $1.19@1.19¼; September, $1.24¼@1.25; October, $1.26¾. Corn—Western steady and dull; mixed, spot, and June, 63@63½c; July, 60½c asked; August, 60c asked; September, 59@59½c. Oats very dull; Western white, 45c asked; mixed, 40c asked.

HAY—Dull; prime to choice Pennsylvania and Maryland, $12.00@14.00.

PROVISIONS—Dull and easy. Mess pork, $20.50. Bulk meats—Shoulders and clear rib sides, packed, 8½@11c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9½c; clear rib sides, 12c. Hams, 14@20c. Lard—Refined, 12½c.

BUTTER—Dull; Western packed, 8@16c; creamery, 18@20c.

EGGS—Steady; 17@18c.

PETROLEUM—Nominal; refined, 7½@8c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and easy; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 10½@11c. Sugar dull and nominal. Molasses quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Quiet, $1.16@1.17.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool, per steamer, quiet and steady; cotton, 9-32d; flour, 1s 6d; grain, 5½d.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,455 brls; wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 24,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 31,000 bu; corn, 33,000 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 181,000 bu; corn, 8,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 13.—FLOUR—Quiet, but firm; high grades, $5.25@6.00.

GRAIN—Corn in fair demand and prices higher; mixed and white, 62c; no yellow. Oats quiet and weak, 51@52c.

CORN-MEAL—Quiet, $2.65@2.70.

HAY—Dull; prime, $14.00@18.00; choice, $17.00@18.00.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and steady but with lower rates; $20.50. Lard lower; tierce, 11½c; keg 13½c. Bulk meats in fair demand but at lower rates: shoulders, 8½c. Bacon—Sides and clear sides, long clear, 10½c; clear rib, 10c. Hams—Sugar-cured, steady and unchanged.

WHISKY—Active and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee strong; Rio cargoes, common to prime, 9½@10½c. Sugar dull and unchanged. Molasses nominally unchanged. Rice quiet but firm with a good demand; Louisiana, ordinary to prime, 5@7½c.

BRAN—Quiet, but steady, 90c.

COTTON-SEED OIL—Dull and unchanged.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., June 13.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; weak; No. 1 white, $1.11; No. 2 do, 95½c; No. 2 red, cash, $1.15½; July, $1.17 asked; August, $1.19 asked; September, $1.22 asked; October, $1.25 asked; rejected, 95½c. Corn dull; high-mixed, 58½c; No. 2 cash and June, 57½c; July, 57½c bid; July, 58½c asked; August, 55½c; rejected, 54c; no grade, 47½c. Oats dull and nominal.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat—Dull but firm; No. 2 red winter, cash and June, $1.15; July, $1.16½; August, $1.18½; September, $1.21¾; October, $1.25¾; the year, $1.16; January, $1.20¾. Corn steady; high mixed, 58c; No. 2, cash and June, 57½c; July, 58@58¼c; August, 59½c; rejected, 54c. Oats dull; No. 2, cash, 41¾@42½c; July, 40½@42c; August, 30c asked; the year, 31½@32½c; rejected, 40c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 15,000 bu; corn, 28,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 21,000 bu; corn, 34,000 bu; oats, none.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 13.—FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet but steady; No. 2, $1.08; June, $1.08; July, $1.10¾; August, $1.13; September, $1.14¾. Corn firmer; No. 2, 55½c; new, 52c. Oats steady with a fair demand; No. 2, 29½c; white, 41½c. Rye quiet but steady; No. 1, 60c; No. 2, 58c. Barley steady; No. 2 spring, 67c.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Mess pork, $18.25 cash and July; $18.50 August. Lard—Prime steam, $11.45 cash and July; $11.55 August.

HIDES—Steady; $6.25@6.75.

FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo firm; 3½c.

BUTTER—Weaker.

CHEESE—Steady.

EGGS—Steady.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 11,000 brls; wheat, 37,000 bu; barley, 7,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,500 brls; wheat, 9,800 bu; barley, 3,900 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 13.—FLOUR—Quiet but firm; rye flour dull and weak, $3.70@3.75.

GRAIN—Wheat opened higher, closed weak; No. 2 red, elevator, $1.19¾@1.20; No. 1 red, do, $1.22@1.22½; No. 2 red, June, $1.19¾@1.20¼; July, $1.20¾@1.20¾; August, $1.22¾@1.22¾; September, $1.24¼@1.24¾. Corn—Options dull, weak, and lower; car-lots steady; moderate demand; No. 2, 67@68c; steamer yellow, 69c; sail yellow, 66c; sail mixed, June, 64@64½c; July, 64½@65c; August, 66@66½c; September, 67½@67¾c. Oats quiet but steady; rejected mixed, 46c; white, 47½@48c.

PETROLEUM—Dull; 7¼@7½c.

Others unchanged. 3,500 brls; wheat, 4,600 bu; corn, 21,300 bu; oats, 5,100 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 54,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., June 13.—CATTLE—Steady and unchanged.

FLOUR—Light demand; family, $4.00@5.25; fancy, $5.40@5.90.

GRAIN—Wheat—Light demand; $1.14¾. Corn neglected. Oats easy; 41¾c, spot and June. Rye weaker; 81@82c.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominal. Lard in fair demand; $10.75@10.87½. Bacon dull and lower; shoulders, 8¼c; clear rib, 10¾c; clear, 11½c.

WHISKY—Quiet; $1.15.

BUTTER—Firm and unchanged.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 13.—GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 7,000 bu; shipments, 11,000 bu; quiet, slow; No. 2 red, 90½c bid cash and July, 90¼c August. $1.00 bid September. Corn—Receipts, 13,000 bu; shipments, 14,000 bu; firmer; 42¾@43c cash, 46c bid July, 46c bid August. Oats slow at 30¾@30½c cash; no options.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., June 13.—WHISKY—Firm at $1.15.

COTTON.

NEW YORK, June 13.—COTTON—Futures closed easy and about the same as yesterday; at the third call June brought 10.63c, July 10.62c, and bids were refused for August or September. Spot cotton closed quiet; middling uplands, 10.87c; middling Orleans, 10.87c; sales, 700 bales; for future delivery, 100,000 bales.

NEW YORK, June 13—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged. Futures closed dull: June, 10.60c; July, 10.63c; August, 10.66c; September, 9.96c; October, 9.66c; November, 9.66c; December, 9.66c; January, 9.66c; February, 9.66c; March, 10.25c.

FLOUR—Dull; receipts, 14,232 brls; exports, 2,778 brls; sales, 5,000 brls. St. Louis, $4.10@5.00; Minnesota patents, $5.00@5.50.

HAY—Steady; $20@30.

HOPS—Dull and nominal.

GROCERIES—Coffee, spot quiet but firm; $7.50; options steady; June, 9.30@7.45; July, $7.35@7.40; August, $7.25@7.30; September, $7.10@7.15; October, $6.95@7.00; November, $6.80@6.85; December, $6.70@6.75; January, $6.60@6.65; February, $6.50; March, $6.40@6.45; May, $6.25@6.30. Rice steady with a good demand; domestic, 5@7½c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet but steady; United, $1.17¾.

TURPENTINE—Quiet and unchanged.

EGGS—Firm; 17½@17¾c.

LEATHER—Steady with a fair demand; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grand, light, middle and heavy weights, 29@29c.

WOOL—Dull and unchanged.

BUTTER—Quiet, but firm; 19@23c.

CHEESE—Demand fair and market firm; 8@10c.

PIG-IRON—Dullaud unsettled: Scotch, $21.00@24.50; American, $17.00@20.00.

LEAD—Steady; common, $4.40@4.50; refined nominal.

Others unchanged.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., June 13.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Corn—Trade is dull and prices are nominal at quotations. High mixed, 71c; No. 2 mixed, 69@70c; steamer yellow, 69@70c; steamer mixed, 68c; no grade nominal, as to quality and color. Oats are dull and hard to place, owing to the limited demand; No. 1 white, 56@57c; No. 2 white, 52@53c; No. 3 white, 51@51½c; No. 1 mixed, 52c; No. 2 mixed, 50c. At the call there was one sale of August steamer corn for export at 70c. The closing bids were as follows: July No. 1 white oats, 60c; July No. 3 white do, 45c; export corn, cash 71½c; August steamer, 70c.

FLOUR—The market is dull and nominal, with the demand confined to present necessities.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Trade is dull and prices are easy. Mess, $20.00@20.50; prime mess, $19.00@21.00; extra prime, $18.50@19.00. Lard is dull at 11½@11¾c. Hams strong at 13@14c. Live hogs, 6¾@7c; dressed do, 8@9c. Beef—Dull trade, with prices steady. Mess, $12.00@13.00; extra mess, $13.50@14.00; plate, $15.00@15.50; extra plate, $16.00@16.50.

FRESH BEEF—Dull market with forces lower; steers, 8@9c; hinds, 10@11c; fores, 6@6½c.

BUTTER—Trade is quiet, but the best creameries are firm; Northern creamery, 22@23c; Western do, 19@22c; Northern dairy, 19@21c; Western do, 16@18c; ladle, 13@16c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,600 brls, 2,900 sacks; corn, 62,880 bus oats, 17,325 bu; wheat none.

LEATHER—There has been a quieter tone to hemlock sole, but prices are well sustained. Buenos Ayres light, 24@25c; middle and heavy, 24@25c; good damaged, 21½@22c; common hides, light, 23@24c; middle, 23@24c; heavy, 23@24c; good damaged, 20@21c; poor damaged, 17@18c; acid light, 22½@23c; middle, 22½@23c; heavy, 22@23c; good damaged, 20@21c; poor damaged, 17@18c; acid damaged, 20@22c. There has been a steady demand for union tanned with prices strong; light backs, 34@36c; middle backs, heavy, 32@36c; light crop, 32@34c; middle crop, 32@34c; bellies, 10@12c. In Canada's buffalo trade continues good and receipts are readily taken at 20@27c for light and middle weights; and 18@20c per lb for damaged. Rough upper leather in moderate demand and prices of choice stock are firm, while the commoner grades are easy, at 21@25c per lb for hemlock, as to quality, the latter quotation for choice lots suitable for card finish. Rough calfskins in light request and steady at 45@55c, as to quality, the latter for choice lots. Finished calfskins have been in fair demand at 60@80c as to quality, including tannery skins. The different kinds of finished leather have been quiet and without change of importance. No. 1 bark-tanned sheepskins, 28@30c, oak harness leather, 30@40c; hemlock harness leather, 28@32c; wax, 18@22c; kip, 16@18c; flesh splits, 22@25c; other splits, 12@13c; light buff, 15@16c; medium, 15@16c; heavy, 13@15c; grain, 16@18c; Hides—The market continues quiet but steady in prices, which are unchanged. Country hides range from 6@7½c as to weight and quality, and Western was quoted and dull at 8½@9c. Calfskins are slow at 12c. In foreign hides the movement is light, while prices are well sustained.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The market is steady, with manufacturers well employed and prices well maintained. The demand from the West and Southwest continues good. Rubber goods are steady and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 13.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Lower; only moderate trading; No. 2 white, $1.18¾@1.18¾ cash; $1.18¾@1.18¾ July; $1.17¾@1.18 August; $1.18½@1.19¼ September; $1.21¾@1.21¾ October; $1.17@1.17¼ year; closing at inside quotations; No. 3 red, $1.15¾. Corn opened higher; closed lower; 60¾@61c cash; 51¾@52¼c July; 52@53½c August; 54½c September; 58½c October; 62@63c year. Oats lower; 39@40c cash; 39½c June; 31c bid August; 30c bid year. Rye and barley nominal.

LEAD—Quiet at $4.17½.

CORN-MEAL—Quiet at $2.50.

BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.

EGGS—Higher; 15c.

WHISKY—Steady; $1.14.

PROVISIONS—Very dull and weak; only small pedding trade. Lard nominal.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 22,000 bu; corn, 37,000 bu; oats, 18,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 30,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 2,000 bu.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat firmer; $1.18¾ July; $1.17¾ August; $1.18¾@1.19 September; $1.21¾@1.21¾ October; $1.17 year. Corn weaker; 51¾c July; 52c August; 53½c September; 58¾c year. Oats weak; 39½@39¾c July; 29½c bid August.

PETROLEUM.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 13.—PETROLEUM—Fairly active; firmer; United certificates closed at $1.17¾; refined, 7½@7¾c. Philadelphia delivery.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., June 13.—PETROLEUM—Opened at $1.16¾; highest, $1.16¾; lowest, $1.16¾; closed at $1.17¾; charters, 64,220; through shipments, 3,500; runs, 6,500; cannot give United figures as wire is down through storms.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, July 13.—DRY GOODS—Some styles, or qualities of summer fabrics, such as seersuckers, lawns, etc., have been in very fair assortment trade but in outside doings in this class of goods the general request has been light, as the chief attention has been given to the woolen auction sales, which passed off fairly satisfactorily.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 13.—TURPENTINE—Dull at 33½c.

MAHONE TALKS.

The Senator Gives the "True Inwardness" of the Local Elections—Virginia's Progress in Morality and Education—Bourbon and Readjuster.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12.—[N. Y. *Herald.*]—Senator Mahone, of Virginia, was here on personal business for a few days, and had rooms at the Arlington. It was his first visit to Washington since the annual county and municipal elections which were held throughout the State the latter part of May. His version of the story of the work of the Readjuster party is quite different from the interpretation sought to be given by the Democrats of Virginia. In conversation with him he said he would rejoice to have the Readjusters meet with just such defeats as had been alleged at the recent elections in every county in the State. If the Bourbons were satisfied then there was no one to complain.

Senator Mahone expressed this opinion with the consciousness that the local elections in Virginia had been far more favorable to the Readjuster cause than the enemies of the party were willing to admit. I suggested as much in requesting him to explain why he was satisfied with the progress made, for the result apparently had renewed his vigor and zeal in the cause of political reform in the Old Dominion. So the question was asked:

"Do you think the party have been favorable to the Readjuster party, Senator, if you are content with the progress already made?"

Senator Mahone hesitated a moment, as though his thoughts were wandering over the Blue Ridge. But they were not, for he replied in his nervous and emphatic way:

THE SITUATION.

"Precisely so. When a man obtains something he never possessed is he not better off than before? Suppose he fails to get what he wants and thinks he ought to have, but never had before, is he not a gainer? Well, that illustrates to a certain extent the result of the recent local elections in Virginia. It is to be remembered that the Readjuster party in Virginia is composed of 110,000 voters and about 65,000 white voters. You will bear in mind that our voting population is not as homogeneous as it is in your State of New York or Pennsylvania. The colored vote is localized in that it is not equally scattered all over the State, predominating, on the contrary, in certain counties of south-side and tide-water of Virginia. Until this last election the colored men exercising the right of suffrage have had no part in the contest, for choosing county officers as involving party principles. There were not colored voters or white Republicans in many of those counties capable of filling the county offices. Hence in the beginning of reconstruction men of the Bourbon party were elected to these places and repeated reelected without contest.

"It was not easy to have the colored man understand now, after all, that he was not elected for those same people, that there was any political significance attached to these elections. Therefore it is that you find in certain of these counties that where the Readjusters have made inroads in political elections enjoyed positive majorities there were failures to elect the Readjuster candidates. On the other hand, we found in the white counties of the State, where men of the party are as well educated up to a true sense of political duty as those of the opposing party, that we have not only swept the field in every Readjuster county for these offices, but have gained in counties heretofore giving Bourbon majorities in political elections. For illustration, in one county where the Democrats always counted on gaining a victory the Readjusters elected twenty-five of the twenty-eight county officers. And the account, when it comes to be cast, will fairly so run throughout the white section of the State, while in the majorities of the black counties the Readjusters have elected the whole ticket in the majority of instances in spite of the control of many counties heretofore filled by Bourbons. There is not a county in the State where the Readjusters have lost an office heretofore held by a member of that party."

EFFECT OF THE RECENT ELECTIONS.

"It would be inferred, Senator, from your statement that the Readjuster party is becoming stronger and stronger in Virginia. Do you think it is a permanent increase of numbers?

"Our party has been largely reinforced in power, influence, and numbers by the recent elections, and that, too, while there was no formal effort made to conduct the campaign from the central organization. The result strongly encourages the success of the party in the fall, just ahead in November for the election of members of the Legislature. There are no State officers to be elected until 1885. The county elections are for a portion of the local or municipal officers which, under our State Constitution, hold for four years. The next general election will be held in 1884, for members of Congress and Presidential Electors."

THE PARTY AND THE ADMINISTRATION.

"There have been of late reports to the effect that the Administration is withdrawing its support from the Readjusters in Virginia; that you are no longer on friendly terms with the President, and that the encouragement which has heretofore been extended to you and your friends in Virginia is to be withheld hereafter. Of course you have read or heard of the new order of things?"

"No; I have not read or heard of any of these suggestions which imply that there has been a breach or political coolness between the Administration and the Readjuster party in Virginia. If there is any foundation for such statements, and I have no reason to believe there is, the knowledge of it has not come to me by any action or suggestion from any quarter whatsoever. There has been no cause or occasion, to my knowledge, for the supposition."

"What will be your position in the coming Presidential campaign?"

THE COMING PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

"The Readjuster party is a party of progress. It has left the dead issues of the Bourbon democracy and will be found in 1884, as now, in opposition to that organization. It has no sympathy or interest in common with that party either in State or National elections. The wish of the majority of the people of Virginia is for good relations with all sections, and their interests are bound up in the protection of American labor and American industries. The day is gone by when that people are willing any longer to compromise the growth and development of the State to gratify the political theories of a party which they held to be hostile to such relations and to such interests. The day has gone by when it is natural to them wha the political nomenclature of the party may be which administers the Government, so that the Administration is just, cordial, and friendly in its relations and espousing a public policy responsive to its own interests."

VIRGINIA FINANCES.

"In what condition are the finances of Virginia?"

"The finances of Virginia were never in better condition than they are today. The Readjuster party has retired the entire funded debt which the Bourbon party left behind them, and has liquidated a large proportion of the fund taken from the public schools."

WORK BEING DONE.

"What is the Readjuster party doing for the people of the State?"

"It is contributing a larger sum to the education of the children. It has doubled the number of schoolhouses, lengthened the term of the session, and increased the attendance of children to such an extent that today there are tw

MARINE NEWS.

The Importance of Lake Commerce as Shown by Large Lumber Receipts.

Grain Freights Somewhat Weaker, and Only a Moderate Demand for Vessel-Room.

The Meteor on a Rock Near Spanish River—A Chicago Steam-Barge Libeled.

A Collision on Lake Michigan—The Tug Alert Burned—Introducing the Electric Light.

Lake Freights and Charters.

There was a notable weakening in freights yesterday, and only a moderate demand for carriers. The offerings were limited, there being but few sail craft on the market. There was a decided effort on the part of the shippers to create a break in freights, and it is reported that a few engagements were made for corn to Buffalo at 2½ cents a bushel. Late in the afternoon a rumor was current that one vessel had been chartered to take corn to Buffalo at 2¾ cents, but it was not authenticated. Carriers state that these reports are circulated by the shippers in order to further their purpose in cutting freights. This opinion gains ground from the fact that storage charges run out today, and there will probably be an active demand for vessel-room.

CHARTERS. To Buffalo.	No. bu.
Propeller H. R. Packer, corn	55,000
Propeller H. J. Jewett, corn	50,000
Propeller Newburg, corn	2,000
Propeller Hurlbut, rye	40,000
Propeller Chicago, corn	50,000
To Erie.	
Propeller Lycoming, oats and corn	45,000
To Kingston.	
Schooner M. L. Higgie, corn	25,000
Schooner Lottie Woolf, oats	2,000
Total	329,000

SHIPMENTS.	
Corn, bu	300,000
Oats, bu	40,000
Flour, brls	1,640
Flour, sacks	500

RECEIPTS.	
Lumber, ft	6,000,000
Shingles	3,000,000
Cedar-posts	45,000
Telegraph poles	1,000
Railroad ties	22,000
Coal, tons	5,057

Lumber Receipts.

Some idea of the vast amount of lumber shipped by lake to this port and the importance of lake commerce can be gained by examining the regular monthly report of the Lumberman's Exchange, which shows that the receipts of lumber during May were at no time excessive or beyond the demands of the market, and aggregated 189,899,000 feet of lumber and 243,307,000 shingles, as compared with the receipts during May, 1882, of 236,862,000 feet of lumber and 126,018,000 shingles—a decrease for May, 1883, in the comparison, of 46,963,000 feet of lumber and an increase of 117,289,000 shingles. The total receipts from all sources from Jan. 1, 1883, to June 1, 1883, were 236,097,000 feet of lumber and 216,370,000 shingles, as compared with a total to the same date in 1882 of 193,679,000 feet of lumber and 213,597,000 shingles—a decrease for the current season of 237,582,000 feet of lumber, and an increase of 2,482,000 shingles in the volume of receipts. Going back two years it will be found that the total receipts of 1881 to June 1 were 320,865,000 feet of lumber and 150,025,000 shingles, or a decrease for 1883 in the comparison of 73,768,000 feet of lumber and an increase of 66,345,000 shingles. From this it will be seen that the volume of receipts for the current season have been less in lumber but more in shingles than to the corresponding date of either of the two previous years. A careful tabulation of the shipments for each month during the present and previous year, which will be found in its appropriate place in this report, reveals a satisfactory movement both in lumber and shingles, so far as the volume is concerned, in the comparison of May, 1883, with May, 1882. Of the receipts of the year to June 1, the comparative statement discloses that of the total amount recorded the receipts by rail were 53,050,000 feet of lumber and 14,669,000 of shingles, while those by lake 223,047,000 feet of lumber, and 201,963,000 shingles, to which may be added 8,448,000 lath, 7,863 cords of wood, 899,537 cedar posts, 338,824 railroad ties, 26,320 telegraph-poles, 4,445 cords of slabs, 1,837 cords of tan-bark, and 74 pieces piling.

The Electric Light in Lighthouses.

The value of the electric light in lighthouses is soon to be thoroughly tested in the New York lower harbor; but though electricity is used successfully in many lighthouses both in England and France, our Lighthouse Board do not expect very satisfactory results. Prof. Morton, of the board, who has been carrying on a long series of experiments, says a serious obstacle is that American lighthouses are arranged to throw regular intermittent flashes, and the irregularity which would result from the dying down of the electric light would be sadly confusing to seamen. The incandescent light does not waver, but, on the other hand, its power is not great, and the board seem to be relying mainly in their experiment upon the possibility of sufficiently increasing the power of this lamp. Prof. Morton has succeeded in developing 400 candle power, which is strong enough for experimental purposes. But back of any betterment of light remains the grave consideration of expense. If the electric light is used, the lenses will have to be reground, for it has been found that the great lenses now used for the lamps serve to dissipate rather than concentrate the rays of the electric light. Furthermore, two dynamo-machines will have to be kept at the foot of every lighthouse, one to be in reserve if the other should fail. Altogether, it is exceedingly doubtful if electricity will soon supersede oil in our lighthouses.

The Propeller Oneida.

The new Chicago & Ogdensburg Line has added the large passenger and freight propeller Oneida to its route, and she is already on her first trip to Ogdensburg with a large cargo of grain from Toledo. The Oneida is owned by Capt. Charles McInnes, and last season ran in the New England Transportation Line between this port and Boston. Short after the close of navigation last year she was considerably damaged by fire while lying in her winter quarters at Collingwood. This spring she was towed in the dry-dock and received a thorough course of repairs, including a new full-length cabin. She has been handsomely fitted up, and is now one of the finest passenger boats that go through the Welland Canal. She is 215 feet in length, 31 feet beam, and registers 1,070 tons.

Dock and Other Notes.

There was an unusually swift current in the river at midnight.

The schooner Tempest has gone in the Chicago dry-dock to repair a leak.

The schooners M. I. Wilcox and C. Michelson were docked yesterday for recalking.

The schooner Allegheny cleared for Erie last night with a cargo of 50,000 bushels of corn.

The buoys on Sheboygan Reef, which were carried away during a gale, have been replaced.

The tug Favorite and barges arrived from Menominee yesterday and cleared for the same port last night.

The tug Alert, owned by O. B. Green, of this port, was completely destroyed by fire at Marinette Tuesday night.

The schooner C. J. Wells was run into late last night by some unknown steam-barge and her small boat demolished.

The neat little steamer City of New Baltimore has entirely recovered from her recent mishap and is running on her old route.

The Canadian Government Inspector of Hulls of Steamers has made a rigid inspection of passenger-boats here, and ordered a number into dock for repairs.

The City of Duluth, of the Lake Michigan and Lake Superior line, will arrive from Marquette tomorrow, and the Joseph H. Sturt will depart for the same port.

The schooner J. H. Magruder came back to Port Huron Monday from Lake Huron with her mainmast gone, having lost the same in a heavy squall off Port Sanilac.

Passenger traffic on Lake Superior has been exceedingly light so far, although there is considerable inquiry being made by tourists regarding the several routes.

The schooner Helvetia had to be guarded by policemen while in Buffalo, as a raid from union sailors was expected by her Captain, as he carried non-union men. No raid was made, however.

The usual daily collision occurred at the railroad bridge yesterday, the propeller John B. Lyon running into the schooner City of Toledo, smashing in three of the latter's stanchions and a portion of her rail.

Arrived at South Chicago: Schooner Annie Tomlie, with 250,000 feet of lumber for Wright & Williams; propeller Minnesota, from Escanaba, with 1,325 tons of iron ore for the North Chicago Rolling Mills.

The last propeller H. J. Jewett arrived from Buffalo yesterday, and expects to leave again tonight. She brought a large consignment of through freight that was only five and a half days out from New York.

The propeller John Bridgeon has been at the Division street dock for three days waiting for an opportunity to unload her cargo of coal. The hoisting machinery was disabled for several hours yesterday causing a delay.

Numerous complaints are almost daily heard regarding the carelessness of steamboat officers in answering the whistles of other craft, thereby leaving the pilots in doubt as to which side should be taken. The local inspectors here are determined to put a stop to this negligence and will prosecute any officer found guilty of failing to give the proper signals. After a few licenses have been revoked officers will probably take pains to comply with the rules.

The schooner Wolfin has been patched up to admit of her cargo being unloaded, when she will be placed on the blocks and receive thorough repairs at Miller Brothers' ship-yard. The estimated damage is about $600.

While the tug Rebel was passing through the draw of the Clark street bridge last night she caught a log in her wheel and was disabled. Her tow was trasferred to another tug and a diver sent for to remove the obstruction.

The report that the Evanston, fog-signal was not blown during the heavy fog Saturday and Sunday nights is denied by the Captain of the schooner T. L. Parker, who states that he was in that vicinity nearly all night, and could hear the signal distinctly.

An examination of the schooner Mystic reveals the fact that she was not cut down below low-water mark, and is not near as badly injured as her Captain thought. She will have a new port bow, some repairs to her deck, and thorough recalking, which will cost about $650.

The steam-barge H. B. Tuttle, while sailing in Portage River, Lake Superior, met with quite a mishap. She suddenly ran into shoal water, and her consort, the schooner Mears, ran into her stern, injuring her above the chalk and tearing away a portuon of her cabin, etc. The extent of her injuries and what it will cost to put her in repair are not definitly known.

As the propeller Rochester was going up the river last night she got aground between Lake and Randolph street bridges. Shortly after the steam-barge Whitney attempted to pass her, but was unable to do so, and a blockade was formed which lasted for some time. The tugs Gardner and Ward succeeded in getting the Rochester afloat and the blockade was soon cleared.

The lower end of the river is said to need dredging badly and the water is dangerously low in a number of places and the bottom is full of rocks and snags. As the schooner Cape Horn was on her way down to the Stock-Yards yesterday she struck a rock near Thirty-fifth street bridge and punched a hole in her bottom. The water ran into her so rapidly that the combined work of two pumps could scarcely keep her free. She was taken to the Chicago dry-dock for repairs.

Capt. James Stone, of the steam-barge R. P. Ranney, complained to the Custom-House yesterday that the fog-signals on Spectacle Reef and Waugoschance Light were not properly attended to, and that vessels in those dangerous localities were exposed to the danger of running ashore during the prevalence of a fog. The Captain further stated that he had not heard the Waugoschance fog-bell once this season. Various complaints of a similar nature are frequently made, and it looks as if the various Lighthouse Board, which recently raised the Chicago harbor a foe-signal, was not attending to its duty.

[Cleveland *Leader*.]—It is understood that the dredges up the river are actively at work, but it is evident that it cannot be pushed any too fast. The large schooner Constitution came in the other day with ore to be discha ged at the Cleveland Rolling-Mill Company's dock, but she had to be lightered with a great deal of trouble before she could be towed up there. Other vessels of the same draft are expected in every few days with cargoes for the same place. It is reported that there are but ten and one-half feet of water at the upper-furnace dock. But Cleveland is not the only port where there is shoal water. The port of L'Anse, where it is claimed there should be fourteen to sixteen feet of water, has been proved to be but about thirteen and one-half feet by a vessel drawing that depth which recently took a cargo to that port.

Various Disasters.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 13.—[Special.]—The schooner J. B. Penfield, light from Chicago, collided with the schooner David Vance during a thick fog early yesterday off Point Au Sable, and sustained considerable damage. The Vance, bound up with another vessel, was in tow of the steam-barge Siberia. The wind was brisk at the time, and the Penfield struck the Vance on the port bow, but glanced off. The Penfield lost her jibboom, bowsprit, and foremast, her jibboom falling on the Vance's deck. The Vance had her fore-rigging on the port side carried away, and her foresail badly torn. The Penfield was taken in tow by the Vance, both vessels arriving here today. The Penfield is repairing at the Milwaukee Ship-Yark. During a northerly blow on Lake Huron the Vance was obliged to let go the yacht Jane, recently purchased at Boston by Frank Boyd, of this city, and which she had in tow. The second mate of the Vance and two seamen were on board the yacht. The schooner Elbe, which went ashore during a fog at Whitefish Bay Saturday night, was docked today. Her damage is about $175. The schooner Mears, now in the lumber laden, for Chicago, arrived here today in a leaking condition. Her Captain, supposing the leak to be in her stern, is having part of her cargo unloaded to lighter her up and get at the leak if possible without docking her.

Lake Erie.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 13.—[Special.]—Arrived from Chicago—Propellers Buffalo, corn; Nebraska, corn, flour, etc; Dean Richmond, corn, flour, etc. From Milwaukee—Propeller C. J. Kershaw, wheat. Cleared—for Chicago—Propellers Montana, sundries; Fountain City, sundries; R. A. Packer, coal; Lehigh, sundries; Delaware, coal. For Milwaukee—Propellers W. H. Barnum, coal; Schooner Canton, coal. For Racine—Schooners E. P. Beals, coal; John Wesley, coal. For Duluth—Propeller China, sundries.

Coal freights today were quiet and rates were steady on the basis of 75 cents to Chicago and Milwaukee. There is no pressure now on the part of shippers to forward stocks. Coal has been shipped lately so freely that receivers at Chicago, especially, are not prepared to handle much more at present. There is a respectable amount here and more gradually coming in. Several shippers are filling orders right along, but others have quieted down largely for the time being. It is well that the offerings of vessels are light. The steam-barge Jarvis Lord was engaged for Milwaukee and the schooner Goetia for Chicago at 75 cents. Canal freights were quiet and weak at 3¼ cents on corn and 4 cents on wheat to New York.

The Lackawanna Railroad Company has served notices on the owners and occupants of property on Central Wharf that it is required by that road for railroad purposes. The matter will come before the courts in a short time.

The grain-shovelers have decided that hereafter they will do no work from 1:30 o'clock Saturday night and 7 o'clock Monday morning. Heretofore they began at 4 o'clock Monday morning.

CLEVELAND, O., June 13.—[Special.]—Arrived—Propellers Davidson, California, merchandise, Chicago; Everett; schooners Gawn, Negaunee, Henry Richards, ore, Escanaba. Cleared—Propeller Ningara, merchandise; schooners Bailey, Bacon, coal, Chicago. Freights are steady, although there is a slight scarcity of coal here. Charters—Propeller Green and consorts, Mattie Bell, Neilie Mason, and Sons, for ore from Escanaba to Cleveland, and 1c; Jay E. Gilmore, for coal from Lorain to Pine Lake at 80 cents; Cleveland Dot, for coal to Sault Ste Marie at 75 cents; Emma Hutchinson, for coal to Chicago at 75 cents.

Lake Huron.

CHEYBOYGAN, Mich., June 13.—[Special.]—Cleared—Propellers Saginaw Valley, Lawrence, Messenger, Clinton, City of Cleveland; schooners St. Lawrence, Grimsby, Clyde, Imperial, Fame. Southwest wind; fresh, clear, and pleasant.

PORT HURON, Mich., June 13.—[Special.]—Passed down—Propeller Enterprise and consort, 1 p. m.; City of Concord and consort, 1:40 p. m.; S. E. Sheldon and consort, 2:20 p. m.; Portage, 3:30 p. m.; Ogomaw, 8 a. m.; Fortune and consort, 12 m.; J. Chaffee and barges, 4 p. m.; Roanoke, 7:10 p. m.; Idaho, 7:50 p. m; schooners New Dominion, 12 m.; Acontias, 1 p. m.; St. Louis, J. H. Mead, Typo, Hoboken, D. J. Austin, 6:30 p. m.

Passed up—Propeller Tempest and barges, 3 a. m.; Iron Chief and consort, 4:10 a. m.; Arctic, 6:30 a. m.; Handy Boy and consort, 6:30 a. m.; N. G. Worthington and scow, 8:40 a. m.; H. L. Worthington and consort, 9:30 a. m.; Vanderulf, 11:45 a. m.; J. S. Ruby, 6 p. m.; Onoka, 7 p. m.; Waverly, 8:30 p. m.; schooners M. E. Tremble, Kitchen, Maumee, Valley, 3:30 a. m.; R. H. Hayes, 9:30 a. m.; China Mixer, 1 p. m.; Niagara, 1:20 p. m.; H. Ross, 1:41 p. m. Wind east, light; weather cold.

Lake Superior.

DULUTH, Minn., June 13.—[Special.]—Arrived—Propellers Iudia, Ontario, Winslow; barges E. B. Hale, N. K. Fairbank, Havana, Iron Age; schooners Alva Bradley, J. C. Harrison, Helena, J. C. Couch. Departed—Propellers India, Ontario, Winslow; barges Alpena, Smith, Moore; schooners Atwater, H. Jeklins, Cyclone, W. A. Sherman.

MARQUETTE, Mich., June 13.—[Special.]—The schooner J. F. Card arrived this morning with coal. There are only three vessels in the harbor tonight.

L'ANSE, Mich., June 13.—[Special.]—The propeller St. Paul passed up today.

Lake Michigan.

ESCANABA, Mich., June 13.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steambarges J. M. Glidden, T. W. Palmer, Aicona; schooners Reindeer, G. Warmington, F. A. Morse, Ogarita, S. V. R. Watson, Sandiago, Sailed—Steambarges H. Chisholm, Massachusetts; schooners J. S. Richards, Merrimac, Reindeer, S. B. Tuiden. Wind south and fresh.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 13.—[Special.]—There was a good demand for grain-carriers today, but no vessels being on the market no engagement were reported.

Cleared for Chicago—Schooner Wankesha. For Escanaba—Schooners A. Boody and Young America. Arrived from Escanaba—Barges Metacomet, ore-laden. From Buffalo—Schooners Joseph Paige, David Vance; steam-barge D. Ballentine and consort; Northwest, coal-laden.

Canadian Ports.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., June 13.—[Special.]—Passed down—Propeller Glen Fiolas, Chicago to Montreal, general cargo; schooner West Side, Chicago to Kingston, corn; E. R. Williams, Duluth to Ogdensburg, wheat; Nassau, Chicago to Kingston, corn; S. Neeson, Detroit to Kingston, timber. Up—Schooner Albatross, Kingston to Chicago, light; propeller Myles, Montreal to Duluth, general cargo.

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont., June 13.—[Special.]—Passed up—Schooner Shandon, Kingston to Chicago, light. Down—Schooner J. R. Noyes, Chicago to Kingston, corn; Kate Kelly, Chicago to Kingston, corn; Nassau, Chicago to Kingston, corn; West Side, Chicago to Kingston, corn.

Wrecked on Lake Huron.

DETROIT, Mich., June 13.—[Special.]—The wrecking-tug Michigan, formerly the Prince Alfred, arrived here from Georgian Bay today. She released the steamer Magnet Thursday last, and that steamer has been repaired and is running again, the damage only amounting to a smashed forefoot. The Michigan next attempted to release the steamer Meteor, which is on a rock near Spanish River. The steamer was found to be damaged to such an extent that she would not float, and the tug came here to procure S. A. Murphy's pontoons, with which to lift her off the rocks. She is built of steel and rests on rough, flinty rocks. Her bottom is thought to be pierced in several places. Capt. Riordan, of Buffalo, is looking after the wrecks in the interest of the insurance companies.

The Steam-Barge Oswegatchie Libeled.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 13.—[Special.]—In 1881, Thomas Hodgson, agent for the Pennsylvania Coal Company, sold a considerable contract of coal to Keith Brothers, of Chicago, and Hodgson claims there is due him about $11,000 on these deals. The Keiths are part owners of the steam-barge Oswegatchie, which was today attached at Tonawanda on account of this debt. She will be appraised and bonded.

Port of Chicago.

The arrivals and clearances of vessels at this port yesterday were as follows:

ARRIVALS.

Prop Chicago, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop City of St. Joseph, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Rochester, Buffalo, coal.
Prop G. C. Markham, Ludington, lumber.
Prop Sir Alan, Grand Haven, lumber.
Prop Maine, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop James H. Shrigley, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Daisy Day, Ludington, lumber.
Prop H. J. Jewett, Buffalo, coal.
Prop C. Hickox, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Cuba, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop I. M. Torrent, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Albert Soper, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Menominee, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Buckeye, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop H. C. Brittain, White Lake, sundries.
Prop Delaware, Muskegon, coal.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, towing barges A. A. Carpenter, Sonora, and Lone Star, all lumber.
Prop George Burnham, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Newburg, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Boscobel, Pentitzo, towing barges Noque Bay and Alert, lumber.
Prop Cuba, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop N. H. Keuham, South Chicago, light.
Prop Arabia, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Monitor, White Lake, sundries.
Prop Inter-Ocean, Buffalo, coal.
Prop Ben Sherwood, Buffalo, coal.
Schr City of Chicago, Cockburn Isle, ties and posts.
Schr Cariosity, Kenosha, cobble stone.
Schr William Jones, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr S. A. Irish, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Ella Ellinwood, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Wm. Jones, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Herchel, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Wolverine, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Ella Amelia, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Apprentice Boy, White Lake, lumber.
Schr C. Amsden, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Ida Jane, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Presto, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Penobscot, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr R. C. Crawford, Szonir Bay, telegraph poles.
Schr Andrew Jackson, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Ida Belle, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Success, North Bay, wood.
Schr Ida Jane, Mainstee, potatoes.

CLEARANCES.

Prop Idaho, Buffalo, 25,000 bu corn and merchandise.
Prop Maine, Port Suerman, light.
Prop M. Groh, Muskegon, light.
Prop I. M. Torrent, Muskegon, light.
Prop W. Snook, Montrose, light.
Prop Nellie Torrent, Manistee, light.
Prop R. G. Ingersoll, Muskegon, light.
Prop C. C. Markham, Ludington, light.
Prop C. Hickox, Muskegon, light.
Prop City of St. Joseph, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Stmr Chicago, Maud, wood, sundries.
Schr Golden West, Point Edward, 39,25 bu oats.
Schr A. A. Mahler, Sandusky, 22,000 bu corn.
Schr T. L. Parker, Buffalo, light.
Schr Queen City, Buffalo, 48,000 bu corn.
Schr York State, Buffalo, 45,000 bu corn.
Schr Penobscot, Muskegon, light.
Schr Ida Jane, Manistee, light.
Schr Jessie, Muskegon, light.
Schr J. W. Brown, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Success, North Bay, light.
Schr Sir Alan, Grand Haven, light.
Schr L. M. Mason, Drummond's Isle, light.
Schr C. O. D., Grand Haven, light.
Schr York State, Buffalo, 45,000 bu corn.
Schr H. C. Winslow, Sturgeon River, light.
Schr Skylark, Green Bay, light.
Schr Cariosity, Kenosha, lumber.
Schr Onward, Ford River, light.
Prop James H. Saraley, Manistee, light.
Prop Albert Soper, Muskegon, light.
Prop Norman, Manistee, light.
Schr C. J. Wells, Buffalo, 35,000 bu corn.
Schr Gen. Sherman, Kingston, light.
Schr Herchel, Menominee, light.
Schr E. P. Hoyce, Escanaba, light.
Prop Philadelphia, Buffalo, 29,000 bu corn, 29,000 bu oats, and sundries.
Prop Lord, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Menominee, Muskegon, light.
Prop R. C. Brittain, White Lake, light.
Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries.
Prop Russia, Buffalo, 32,000 bu corn, 40,000 bu oats, and sundries.
Prop St. Joseph, Grand Haven, light.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, light.
Prop Oregon, Buffalo, 36,200 bu corn.
Prop B. W. Blanchard, Buffalo, 23,801 bu corn and oats.
Stmr Muskegon, Milwaukee, sundries.
Schr Mediator, Prentice Bay, light.
Schr Spy, Muskegon, light.
Schr Telegraph, Muskegon, light.
Schr C. E. Wyman, Manistee, light.
Schr Farwell, Collingwood, 37,000 bu corn.
Schr Lone Star, Marinette, light.
Schr Active, Peshtigo, sundries.
Schr Forrest, Muskegon, light.
Schr Wayne, Cleveland, 35,000 bu wheat.
Schr Planet, Menominee, light.
Schr Traun, Menominee, light.

A TERRIBLE SNAKE.

[New York *Sun*.]—A new snake, called the echis carinata, which is the first specimen of its race seen in England, and of which we have no specimens here, is attracting crowds to the Regent's Park, London, and dividing sensation with Oscar Wilde in his new sheared and common sense form. It is about a foot and a half long, and the color a dingy gray. It is the deadliest of created things, for it carries in its tiny head the secret of destroying life with the sudden rapidity of lightning and the concentrated agony of all poisons. This king of the asps is more dangerous than the cobra or the korait, for it does not turn and run like the one, or flash into concealment like the other, but with fearless pluck gives fight, and pitches its eighteen inches of length against any comer. A stroke of a stick will break it in two, or a stone will smash it, but such is its venomous malignity that it will challenge attack by every device in its power and risking its own life on the mere chance of its adversary coming within the circle of its reach. At most the radius of that circle is twelve inches, but within it at any point lies certain death, and in the hare hours of its unspeakably malignant life its reach the echis throws its body into a figure eight coil, and attracting attention by rubbing its loops together, which from the roughness of the scales (hence the epithet carinata), makes a rustling sound, erects its head in the centre and awaits attack. No one having once encountered this terrible little creature can ever forget its truculent aspect when aroused; its eagerly aggressive air; its restless coils, which, in constant motion one over another and rustling ominously all the time, bring it nearer and nearer to the object of its fury; its eye, malignant even beyond those of other vipers; and then the inconceivable rapidity of its stroke. The echis does not wait to strike until it is within striking distance, but darts at it suddenly and repeatedly darting at nothing, hoping to aggravate its antagonist into coming to closer quarters, or more probably as a mere expression of its own uncontrollable viciousness.

A diary of its daily career finds it in the morning basking in the sun, where it reveis until aroused to sudden anger by a footfall. It then coils itself up so that a man's hand might cover it, and waits. The heedless victim approaches, disregards the rustling at his feet, and the next insant goes staggering from the path, for he has felt the deathbite and is doomed. The echis never misses its aim. The bitten man is given few moments. The swift venom strikes the life instantly from his blood; his limbs become paralyzed, his eyes dizzy, he reels as he walks, suddenly stops, clutches at nonsense, and falls. Then certainly the perfection of death-craft. By a flash of electricity a man can kill a living creature as instantly as if it had been struck by lightning, or by using the discoveries of chemists, can dissolve and destroy life with all the terrible circumstances of vegetable or mineral poison. But these are the results of science, laboriously acquired by the cooperation of generations of human beings. The echis is master of swift and silent murder of its own rigat from its birth, and, unaided, it perfects its venom, and goes out on its war path to give or take. Its assaults leave a thousand weapons; the echis only one. But again that one, if the chance to strike comes, not all the force of nature or the cunning of science can prevail.

A WHALE STORY.

[San Francisco *Examiner*.]—The boat Maria came into port yesterday with a heavy cargo of fish and a story almost incredible. The Captain, whose name could not be learned, states that on passing along beyond the bar on the outward cruise last Monday, while several of his men were asleep and he was at the tiller, he felt his craft in contact with something rubbing along her bottom, and was surprised to find it suddenly lifted, with a great shock, fully ten feet above the surface of the water. The boat fell again into the sea perfectly upright, and the sail having lost none of the stiff breeze that filled it she continued her course as if no such extraordinary thing had happened. The men below were rudely awakened, and turned out to ascertain the cause of the phenomenon, when all hands were surprised to see passing away at one side a monstrous whale. The leviathan had exhausted his supply of air, and in coming to the surface for more had struck the boat, with the effect mentioned. The huge being spouted an immense stream of water, and, having sported about for a short time, sank again into the ocean. Aside from a severe wrench the craft sustained no injury, and the men suffered nothing but a momentary alarm.

THE COURTS.

Judge Gary's Rulings in the Case Against the Western Union Telegraph.

A Decision of Interest to the Negligent Depositors of the Fidelity Savings Bank.

A Case Involving a Large Amount of Real Estate—Contractors at Loggerheads.

The Case of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

The demurrers to the amended pleas in the quo-warranto case of the people against the officers of the Western Union Telegraph Company were argued yesterday morning before Judge Gary at some length. The first plea of Williams & Thompson, that they merely acted as attorneys of the company and under its direction, the Judge held good, and overruled the demurrer thereto. The other pleas of the officers of the corporation, that the company was a New York corporation and operated here through the comity of States, and that its official existence could not be terminated or proceedings here, the Judge held to be bad, because they failed to show what the New York law was and how it was organized, and what authority those laws gave to do business in this State. The plea that the company had been recognized by the Legislature of this State because an act had been passed changing its name was bad, as being argumentative, and it was only an inference therefrom that the defendant was a corporation. The plea containing the averment that the company had accepted the provisions of the act of Congress relating to post-roads was also bad, because it failed to show that the company was only using post-roads and the precise authority conferred on it by such act. The demurrer would be sustained as to all but the first plea, and five days be given in which to file two amended pleas.

Ample further steps have been taken by filing a bond and getting a transcript of the record, it is not probable the case will go any further in the State Court. An argument will be made next Monday before Judge Blodgett on the motion to file in the Federal Court the transcript of the record from the Superior Court.

The Fidelity Savings Bank and Its Depositors.

In the case of the Fidelity Savings Bank, the Receiver, Dr. Turpin, filed some reports yesterday showing that, in accordance with an order of Dec. 16 last, he had advertised that all persons who wished to prove up claims for dividends beyond the 55 per cent should prove up their claims by March 15, and that a large number had been proved up. He had also advertised that all persons should draw their money on dividends heretofore declared on or before June 8, or be forever barred. A large number had done so, but there were still some uncalled for dividends, chiefly for small amounts, and as the parties entitled thereto could not be found the Receiver asked that their claims be barred. Lastly, the Receiver reported that as no application had been made, and he asks to have it canceled as a cloud on his property, and the defendant Fogarty enjoined from collecting any rent from Mary Brand or exercising any acts of ownership under it.

Divorces.

A bill for divorce on the ground of desertion was filed Tuesday by Martha D. Sanders against Charles D. Sanders, but was suppressed one day for service.

Rachel Johns asked for a divorce from Lewis Johns for the same cause.

Judge Gardner yesterday granted a divorce to Frances Gantt from Lafayette F. Gantt on the ground of desertion.

Items.

Justice Harlan, together with Judges Drummond and Blodgett, will announce their opinions in a number of important cases this morning at 11 o'clock. Attorneys interested are expected to be present.

The declaration in the case of Sarah D. Brown against the First Congregational Church was filed yesterday in the Superior Court. It sets out that she was the owner of a house and lot next to the church, and was greatly damaged by a part of the building leaning against her house, and breaking the roof, and by water which flowed from the eaves of the church into her house. She lost her tenants and boarders, and suffered damages, she avers, to the extent of $5,000.

Rust & Co. commenced a suit against the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway Company to recover $300,000 on a contract for bridge building and other work.

Peter W. Anderson began an action in trespass against the Pennsylvania Company, laying damages at $35,000.

Thomas Cratty commenced a suit to recover $5,000 damages of the Chicago Dry-Dock Company. He claims that while he was at work on the schooner Wolf in defendant's dock the scaffold on which he was employed fell and he had his legs and arms broken.

The Tennessee Anti-Gambling Law.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 13.—[Special.]—Last night's dispatches from Jackson, Tenn., announced the conclusion of the argument of counsel in the celebrated case of Ed Garvin, which was heard by the Supreme Court on appeal from the Criminal Court of this county. It will be remembered Garvin's conviction was the first under the law passed by the late Legislature making gambling a felony. When the Supreme Court adjourned yesterday afternoon it was given out that a decision would be rendered Thursday morning. At the opening of court this morning, however, it was announced that the case was postponed for reargument until the next term of the court, which does not meet in Jackson uptil April, 1884. The cause of all this is said to be a divided court. Only four of the five Supreme Judges heard the argument of counsel. Judge Freeman was detained at the bedside of his brother, who three days ago was attacked with paralysis and since has been unconscious. Col. George Gantt and Congressman Casey Young, who were the attorneys employed to test the constitutionality of the act, returned from Jackson this morning. They claim that the division of the Supreme Court is virtually a victory for the defendant, as Judge Freeman has only recently decided a case where the very same points of law were involved as to the body of a bill not consistent with the caption. The case they refer to is his decision on the act passed by a previous Legislature reducing the pay of Clerks of Courts, the caption of which did not embrace all the provisions of the act. Judge Freeman, who rendered the decision, declared the act for this reason unconstitutional. Ed Garvin, the defendant, gave bond for appearance before the Supreme Court at Jackson, and has been released from custody.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

18,581—Patrick A. Fogarty vs. John Fogarty and Mary Brand; to set aside lease to premises 213 West Randolph street to Fogarty. Mason Bros., solrs.

18,582—John F. Gubbins vs. Philip D. Armour, Geo. H. Webster, and Michael Cudohy and Herman O. Armour. Bill to restrain infringement of patent for driving and pulverizing apparatus, issued Aug. 2, 1882. Banning & Banning, solrs.

ORDERS.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—Chancery orders—Bingham vs. McGregor; by. to file amdmt. to bill.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Chancery orders—191, Conn, Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Boomer; cause heard and taken under advisement.—National Feather Duster Co. vs. Peirce, Dunlop, and Hall; dmrr. overr'd.—Same vs. Morris; same ord.—Same vs. Dearborn Feather Duster Co.; same ord.; Same vs. Nichols; same ord.—Same vs. Hall; same ord.—29, Dunlop vs. Thiden; dem. of Wallace and Smith and others to bill confess; time to file amd. bill extended to this date, and filed, and rule on all defts. to ans. in 20 days.

United States District Court—Orders.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Criminal—United States vs. Endicott; stricken from docket with lv. to reinstate.—9, same vs. Hall; same order as to Hale and Baxter.—27, same vs. same; same ord.—28, same vs. Goodfellow; stricken from docket with lv. to reinstate.—32, same vs. Bunker; same ord.—33, same vs. Bunker; same ord.—34, same vs. Baxter; stricken from docket with lv. to reinstate.—35, same vs. same; same ord.—36, same vs. Bunker; same order as to Jacob Thompson, S. H. Thompson, and David T. Dooley.—134, same vs. J. Costello; stricken from docket with lv. to reinstate. same vs. Bester; same ord.—161, same vs. Martin; same ord.—228, same vs. Thiele; same ord.

Bankruptcy orders—3,454, B. P. Schwenfeld et al.; rule of June 1 made absolute and sale confirmed.

Superior Court—New Suits.

87,254—George H. Taylor & Co., use etc., vs. William M. Madden; sam. $500. Conger & Ingersoll, attys.

87,255—Francis Lackner et al. vs. Mrs. J. C. Chase; confession in forcible detainer for possession of second story of No. 256 North Wells street. Francis Lacsner, atty.

87,256—W. D. Underwood vs. Walter Aiden; appeal.

87,257—Charles Hagerst et al. vs. Hugo Hagen; appeal.

87,258—Helen Butterworth vs. William and Lydia Goodyear, Anna K. Fairbanks, Addison M. Fairbanks, and Alice Fairbanks; petition of the estate of the late Walter Waterman, deceased, bill to foreclose trust deed for $5,000 on Lots 18 and 19 in Cottage Grove Subdivision. H. S. & F. Osborne, solrs.

87,259—Samuel P. McConnell et al. vs. Francis M. Barrett, executor of the estate of Lucius J. Hayes, deceased. Asst. Atty. G. Rogers, atty.

87,260—Rachel Johns vs. Lewis Johns. Bill for divorce for desertion. Mitchell, solr.

87,261—Aron Goldsmith et al. vs. David Be-r and Alexander Bich. Attch., $449.75. Hofheimer & Schaffner, solrs.

87,262—August Schultze vs. Luois Schultze. Asst., $1,351. Sears & Foster, attys.

SUPPRESSED TUESDAY—87,259—Martha D. Sanders vs. Charles D. Sanders. Bill for divorce for desertion. S. M. Moore, solr.

ORDERS.

JUDGE GARY—Orders—8,503, Shute vs. Delaney; defft. of Mrs. Delaney rel. aside.—8,271, People vs. Clowry; dem. to first and second pleas overld. and sustd. as to residue, and lv. to file two additional pleas in six days.—8,363, Chamberlain vs. Korf; mo. defft. time to file bond and bill ex extd. thirty days.—9,055, Carman vs. Perry; mo. plffs. dis. u. c.—129, Pal. Co. vs. Towsley et al.; same dis. as to J. T. Lester want pros.

Judgments—8,037, White vs. Kapser; dis. p. c. and judgt. want pros.—8,051, Boyd vs. Boyd; same ord.—8,111, Kimbark vs. Dressler; same ord.—8,525, Robert and Robert vs. Fuller et al.; same ord.—8,526, Robert and Louis Sands; judgt. for defft. $578.34; appl.—8,033, Edward Otto vs. John Galvin; judgt. for plff., $593.78.

JUDGE DUNN—Orders—1,260, Hansen vs. Mann; plff. takes non-suit and judgt. for costs.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Orders—9,222, Andres vs. Bolen; lv. for deft. to amend; cost of motion.—9,564, Cohen vs. Goldblum; mo. plff. dis. p. c.—